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CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.

GROWERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN GARDEN FLOWER AND FARM SEEDS

WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

1925

HART'S
LAXTONIAN
PEAS



HART'S
EARLY
GOLDEN GIANT SUGAR
CORN

HART'S
EARLY WONDER
BEET

SYEGER CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.

Wethersfield, Conn.

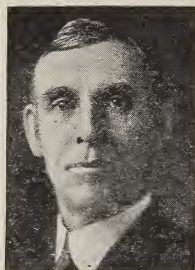
Sellers of Fine Seeds



FRANK S. HART



WM. G. HART



CHAS. C. HART



EVERETT H. HART



FREDERICK C. HART

Dear Friends:—

It is with two-fold confidence that we approach our thirty-third year in the Seed business; confidence in the continued patronage and good will of our customers and confidence in our ability to justify their patronage and good will. Every year of the thirty-three we have maintained a moderate and steady increase in volume and every year we have widened our circle of friends. Time has taught us more and more about seeds and seed producing and we stand today, a firm and steady old New England seed house, modern in methods and old fashioned in integrity.

As we present to you our 1925 catalog, we wish to repeat what we have said in former years. We realize that our success as a businesshouse is dependent upon your success as a gardener. There is a vast difference between merely seeds that will grow and seeds that will grow and produce the finest of vegetables and the most beautiful of flowers. We have attempted to grow and secure only such seeds as will be absolutely true to name and type and will produce the largest, most luscious and most attractive sorts. These we pass on to you at fair and reasonable prices. In the following pages we submit for your approval the result of our thirty-two years of endeavor. We wish you a happy and prosperous season and solicit your kind orders.

CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.

In our catalog this season we have made no attempt to list all the varieties of seed we handle. If you would like something we do not offer please let us know and we will be pleased to supply it or tell you where you may secure it at a price in line with those of other reliable houses. We have tried to give close and accurate descriptions, made from actual field observations, of the varieties named and believe that you can easily compare the relative merits of the various strains. It has been our practice to avoid flowery language, and exaggerated praise and to give the defects and faults of a variety as we observe them. This we think, will aid you in choosing the sorts you want for your garden or your farm.

Each year we add new varieties which seem to us to be worthy of your attention and discard others which have become obsolete or have "run out". Thus, our list is always new and up-to-date, yet nothing is listed unless it has been given a thorough field trial and we are sure it will do exactly what is claimed for it. You may be confident that each variety is good, that it will germinate, and that it will produce exactly what is claimed for it. We invite your inspection of our list of selected varieties.

HOW TO ORDER

TERMS—Our terms are strictly cash with orders. We are obliged to make these terms due to the expense of doing business today and the large amount of capital invested in seed stocks. We are sure you will agree with us that this is the better way of doing business.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money may be safely sent by Post Office or Express Money Orders, Registered Letter or Bank Draft. Personal Checks—If you have the money in back of them, send them along. You are the class of customer we want. We will also accept postage stamps, if received in good condition, in amounts up to \$1.00. Seeds may be sent by Parcel Post, up to 50 lbs. in the 1st and 2nd zones and up to 20 lbs. in the 3rd zone. See Table of Postage rates.

POSTAGE—We will pay postage on all orders for small seeds. We will not pay postage on Roots, Peas, Beans, Corn, Onion Sets, Grass Seeds and Potatoes. There is so small a margin of profit on these items that we must insist upon customers inclosing an allowance for postage with their orders. Please remember this when ordering. If you prefer to have goods come by freight or express, please specify. Name and Address should always be given. We enclose an order sheet and envelope for your convenience and suggest that you use them. It will save time for us both. Extra supplies will be furnished upon application.

CLOTH BAGS—We will make no extra charge for small cloth bags used on your order. A charge of 50 cents will be made for 2 bushel bags and if the customer wishes to return these bags the money will be promptly refunded.

ABOUT WARRANTY—CHAS. C. HART SEED CO. gives no warranty, either express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides seed that it is impossible for us to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell but that we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially as regards methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing as well as climatic conditions, all important factors in the success or failure of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, no matter what the cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot and will not accept. No responsible house gives any warranty. Our reputation and our standing in the trade is your best safe guard of fair dealing and we ask you to accept our word that our seeds will, under ordinary conditions, germinate and produce exactly the varieties desired.

If you change your address kindly notify us or if you have no use for this catalog please pass it on to someone who does. Will you kindly send us the names of a few of your friends and neighbors who buy seeds. We would like to send them our catalog.

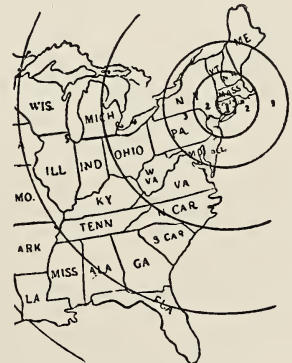
HOW TO FIGURE POSTAGE—First figure the weight in pounds on the "Not Prepaid" items. These include Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass Seeds, Onion Sets and Asparagus Roots. Then find out what zone you are in from Wethersfield. Zones are 150 miles in radius. Take the number of pounds you are ordering in the first or pound column and read straight across to the zone column. The amount shown is the amount to add to your remittance to us.

NOTICE—The cost of insurance is 5¢. If you desire your package to come to you insured add 5¢ to the remittance.

Parcel Post Rates

Pounds	1st and 2d zones.	3d zone.	Pounds	1st and 2d zones.	3d zone.	Pounds	1st and 2d zones.	3d zone.	Pounds	1st and 2d zones.	3d zone.
	Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.
1	5	6	15	19	34	29	33	43	47		
2	6	8	16	20	36	30	34	44	48		
3	7	10	17	21	38	31	35	45	49		
4	8	12	18	22	40	32	36	46	50		
5	9	14	19	23	42	33	37	47	51		
6	10	16	20	24	44	34	38	48	52		
7	11	18	21	25	..	35	39	49	53		
8	12	20	22	26	..	36	40	50	54		
9	13	22	23	27	..	37	41	..	..
10	14	24	24	28	..	38	42	..	..
11	15	26	25	29	..	39	43	..	..
12	16	28	26	30	..	40	44	..	..
13	17	30	27	31	..	41	45	..	..
14	18	32	28	32	..	42	46	..	..

Weight limit, 50 lbs. in first and second zones of 150 miles, and 20 lbs. in third zone of 300 miles. Measurement limit around package, both ways, 72 inches in all zones.



SPECIALTIES



Dwarf Golden Carmine Beans

We offer the following list of improved varieties and strains. These are not new sorts but have been tested and proved and we are confident that you will be more than pleased with them. They are money makers for the market gardener and no home garden should be without them.

DWARF GOLDEN CARMINE BEANS

A new Bean of the Dwarf Horticultural type, which can be used either as a snap or shell bean, also when ripe makes a fancy baking bean. Pods are large, broad, long, golden yellow splashed with bright carmine. At all stages the pods are tender and stringless. Owing to its large size and handsome golden-carmine pod, it is one of the most desirable and attractive varieties on the market.

GOLDEN ACRE CABBAGE

The earliest cabbage. The Golden Acre matures about a week ahead of Jersey Wakefield and two to three weeks earlier than Copenhagen Market which it resembles. The heads are medium in size, 4 to 5 lbs. in weight, as round as a ball and very firm. The plant is of dwarf, compact growth with few leaves so that the plants may be set very close together. Nearly all the plants head up at about the same time. We recommend this variety very highly and feel sure that you will find it one of the most profitable varieties for early crop. Pkt. 15¢; oz. \$1.25; ¼ lb. \$4.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE

About one week later than the Golden Acre, slightly larger. Our strain is as round as a ball and

very compact, while the heads are as tender and of as fine quality as any cabbage we know of. This is the early strain of Copenhagen Market, a very careful selection. Pkt. 10¢; oz. 40¢; ¼ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$4.00.

EARLY WONDER BEET

A most carefully bred strain that produces beets of uniform deep crimson, with very small tops and tap roots. We have found that this is the finest and most uniform strain of beet on the market. The beet is almost globe-shaped, somewhat flattened and forms very early. No doubt about this being a good beet. Pkt. 10¢; oz. 25¢; ¼ lb. 40¢; 1 lb. \$1.50.

BLACK DIAMOND CUCUMBER

The earliest of the White Spine type, about 7 to 8 inches long and 3 inches thick, cylindrical in shape. Color a beautiful dark green from stem to blossom end which is retained longer than any variety we know of. A vigorous grower, and an enormous yielder. The shipping quality is unexcelled and it always commands the highest price due to its attractive appearance and fine quality. Pkt. 10¢; oz. 30¢; ¼ lb. 85¢; 1 lb. \$2.25.

BIG BOSTON LETTUCE

Our strain of this well known variety has been very carefully bred and we know that market gardeners will appreciate its large and solid heads. Pkt. 10¢; oz. 40¢; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00.

HONEYBALL MUSKMELON

A popular introduction from the South. The biggest yielder and the sweetest melon of all. Should have a place in every garden if you like good melons. Pkt. 20¢; oz. 70¢; ¼ lb. \$2.25.

SWEET SPANISH ONION

A new yellow onion which attains enormous size. An excellent keeper and due to prove a very valuable sort. Pkt. 10¢; oz. 45¢; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$4.50



Golden Acre Cabbage

SPECIALTIES—Continued

WONDERFUL or GOLDEN PLUME CELERY

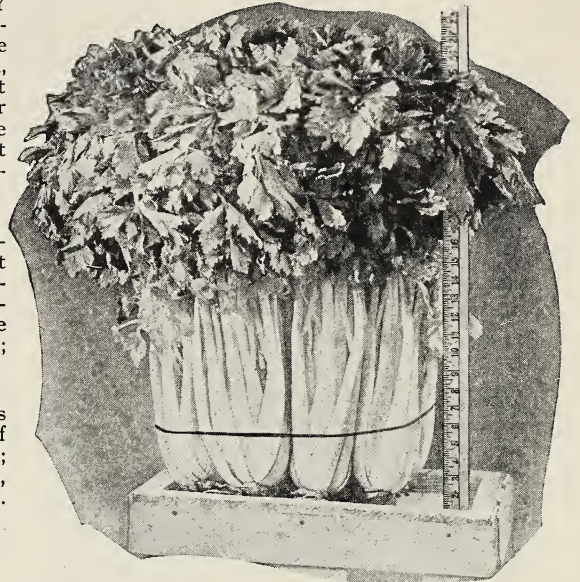
Those who have used this splendid Celery, pronounce it the best Celery grown. An improved type of Golden Self Blanching. Stalks large and broad, crisp and tender; free from strings, resists blight and rust, and does not grow hollow. Matures earlier than any other variety and blanches in half the time required by others. Always brings the highest price in the market, making a valuable Market Gardeners variety.

WORLDBEATER PEPPER

The finest large pepper we have ever seen. Similar in size to Ruby King in shape, but broader at the top. This pepper is very prolific yet it is exceedingly mild. It can even be eaten raw without burning. When ripe it is a brilliant scarlet color. The finest of all peppers. Pkt. 10¢; oz. 40¢; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$4.50.

VICKS SCARLET GLOBE RADISH

We have an exceptionally fine stock of this splendid variety. It is one of the very earliest of the forcing radishes and does equally well outside; roots are of good size, globe shaped with small tops, always crisp and tender. Great bunching radish. Pkt. 10¢; oz. 15¢; ¼ lb. 30¢; 1 lb. 90¢.



Wonderful or Golden Plume Celery

LYMANS PRIDE OR STAY GREEN SUGAR SWEET CORN

This splendid corn originated in Oregon and this is the first year it has been on the market. It is a second early white corn which attains large size. The kernels are large and tender and **retain their milky tenderness for over a week.** In fact when the corn looks as though it were too old to cook it will be found to be just as tender as when it first ripened. No other corn has this quality and we are sure it will be a very valuable addition to the home garden list. **Do not fail to include this with your order.** ½ lb. 30¢; 1 lb. 50¢; 2 lbs. 90¢; peck \$5.00; bus. \$15.00.

HUNDREDFOLD PEAS

A large podded dwarf variety, height 1½ feet. Pods and vines a vivid dark green and very attractive. An improvement over the Laxtonian which will be found to be earlier, more productive and finer in every way. Absolutely the best and most profitable peas for the market gardener to raise. ½ lb. 25¢; 1 lb. 45¢; 2 lbs. 80¢; peck \$4.00; bu. \$13.50.

YELLOWS OR BLIGHT RESISTANT SPINACH

A new Savoy type which does not succumb to blight or rust. An excellent winter sort which will be found to mature larger and healthier crops than any other variety. Oz. 10¢; ¼ lb. 30¢; 1 lb. 55¢.

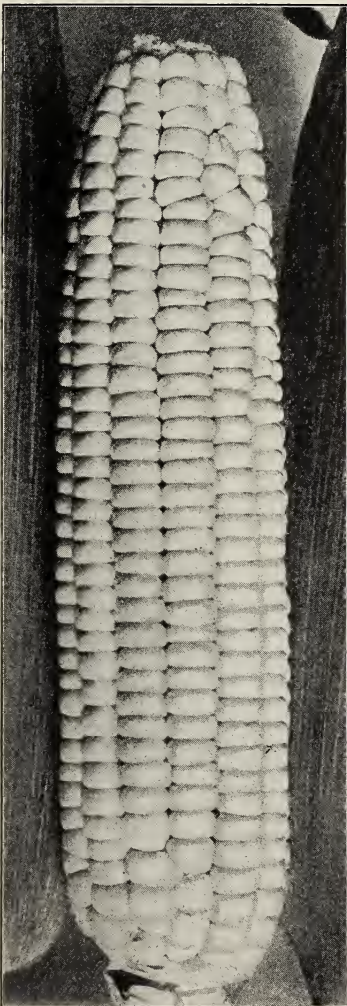
WAYAHEAD TOMATO

Wonderfully fine, extra early, smooth and solid red. The fruits resemble Earliana but mature slightly earlier. Wayahead is an exceptionally early cropper, and the plant has enough vigor to mature a very good sized fruit. In our opinion the finest of all the early tomatoes. Pkt. 20¢; oz. 75¢; ¼ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$8.00.

WHIPPLES NEW YELLOW SWEET CORN

The greatest improvement in yellow sweet corn since the introduction of the Golden Bantam. Market gardeners everywhere have awaited for years a yellow corn which would mature just as early as the Bantam but would be larger. **Whipples Early** is the corn they want. It is twice the size of the Bantam and **3 to 5 days earlier.** The ears are 7 to 8 inches long and are very large around, having 12 to 16 rows of large kernels. The quality is excellent and the flavor is superfine. Do not fail to give Whipples New Yellow a thorough trial. ½ lb. 25.; 1 lb. 40.; peck \$4.00; bushel \$13.00.

We have also listed the above specialties in their respective classes. For further description look them up. Every one is valuable. Do not fail to try them.



Lyman's Pride or Stay Green Sugar

VEGETABLE SEEDS

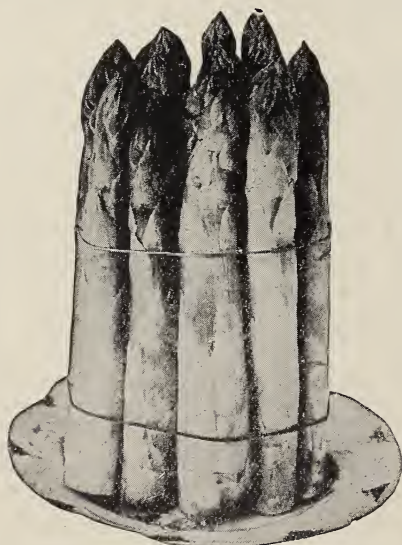
A general survey of the seed situation

Crops were not plentiful in 1923 and there was an extremely small carryover into 1924. During the past season the entire country has suffered from adverse weather conditions. The Pea and Bean sections of the middle west were hit during the summer by the most serious drought they had experienced for years and later they were forced to pass through four severe frosts.

Sweet Corn was held up by the late season in the East and then by the abnormal drought of last summer. In many cases normal maturity was prevented and the crop is very short. Onion sets were attacked by maggots which caused great damage and still are. Our sets are being picked over daily and the shrinkage is enormous.

Lettuce, carrot, sweet peas, endive and other small seeds are on the short side of the ledger and we would advise ordering as early as possible before the available supply of the more desirable varieties becomes exhausted. We know that every seed house says this every year in its catalog but we assure you that this season seeds really are short and that spring will find prices at the highest level they have reached in years. Do not wait until the finer sorts are sold out.

You will note that we show prices of vegetable seeds for each page in a box separate from the descriptions. We have done this for your convenience as we believe it will aid you in comparing prices.



Palmetto Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

One ounce to 800 plants. Four pounds to the acre.

Culture—Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 12 to 14 inches apart. When one year old transplant to permanent beds.

Martha Washington—A new rust resistant variety originated at the plant breeding station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Not only is the strain free from rust but it is larger and more vigorous than the ordinary sorts producing uniformly large shoots of superior table qualities.

Conover's Colossal—Stalks bright green, often tinged purple at the top, of tender, fine quality.

Palmetto—The most popular of the common asparagus family. Early maturing and prolific with thick, dark green shoots pointed at the top.

Barrs Mammoth—Immense stalks, nearly an inch in diameter, retaining their size almost to the top and bred practically free from scales.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

The majority of asparagus roots sold are small and stunted and are therefore practically worthless. Nothing so determines the quality of the plant, as the quality of the root. Can you afford, then, to plant anything less than the best? The best roots to use are well grown one-year-old roots. They give much better results than ordinary two-year-old roots which are apt to be more or less injured in digging and so crowded in the row that they will not give the best results.

To start a bed it is necessary only to set out on good soil and give them ordinary cultivation. Prepare the soil as for planting potatoes and enrich by applying a heavy dressing of manure which should be spaded or plowed in. Spread out roots with the crowns about 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows which should be about 3 feet apart. Do not cut the first year but allow the plant to run to seed. The second year a fair crop may be harvested.

Washington Roots—This new sort is such a decided improvement that we have discontinued handling all other sorts. Not only is it rust-resistant but the plants are much larger and more vigorous than all others. We offer some very special roots of our own growing. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the use of one year old roots. When these are really good roots they certainly give the best results. 50 roots \$1.50; 100—\$2.25; 1000—\$18.00.

ASPARAGUS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	1 lb.
Martha Washington..	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
Conovers Colossal....	.10	.15	.40	1.00
Palmetto.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Barrs Mammoth.....	.10	.15	.40	1.00

BEANS



Bountiful Beans

Being of easy culture and taking up little room there is no more valuable crop for the home garden than "snap" or "string" beans. The best soil is well-manured sandy loam but good crops are produced on the average garden soil. After the ground is thoroughly warm (usually after May 1st) sow at intervals of two weeks to secure a succession throughout the summer. Plant four inches apart in rows two feet apart. Cover firmly and cultivate often. Beans are ready from six to eight weeks after planting.

1 lb. to 150 ft. of drill
1 lb.—1 pt. 2 lb.—1 qt. 15 lb.—1 peck. 60 lb.—1 bu.
7½ lb. (½ peck) sold at 15 lb. price.

Dwarf Green Podded Bush Beans

Full Measure—Fine stringless, early, medium green bean. Pods straight, six inches long, very fleshy, round, creasebacked with slight depressions around the bean.

Longfellow—Moderately early and very productive. Pods dark green, about six inches long, slender, straight and round. Slightly stringy, tender, fine grained. Excellent for canning.

Bountiful—Vigorous and productive. Pods about seven inches long, straight, broad and flat, light green and absolutely stringless. Remain tender and brittle much longer than most sorts. Pods are longer and broader than the Six Weeks which it resembles. One of the most desirable early sorts for snap beans.

Extra Early Refugee—Extremely early. Light green pods, slightly curved about five inches long. Plant is smaller, more upright and the leaves slightly larger than the Late Refugee which it resembles. Excellent for early markets and is a good shipper.

Late Refugee—Good canner, very productive, hardy and late. Pods five inches long, slender, round and somewhat curved. Nearly stringless, fine grained and of excellent flavor.

Red Valentine—Hardy, early and productive. Pods 4½ inches long, medium green, curved cylindrical, creasebacked, fleshy, crisp and tender. No other dwarf bean is more certain to pod than the Red Valentine. Many prefer it to the wax varieties.

Black Valentine—Pods nearly round and very handsome. Six inches long and dark green in color. Longer, straighter and less fleshy than the Red Valentine, and a trifle later. Very productive and a good shipper. Excellent market gardeners sort.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Pods six inches long, straight, flat, light green, very handsome and rather stringy. Early maturing and an excellent shipper. Much used for home gardens and market.

Burpees Stringless—Early, hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods five inches long, thick, round and creasebacked, dark green, stringless and brittle, excellent flavor. One of the most popular market gardeners sorts.

Giant Stringless—Similar to Burpees but pod is longer, straighter and slenderer, depressed between beans and rather lighter in color. Early, hardy and of the highest quality.

White Marrow—Large oval-shaped, white bean. Excellent for baking.

White Kidney—White, kidney-shaped field bean.

White Navy—Commercial pea bean. Good baker.

Red Kidney—Resembles White Kidney but seed is red.

Yellow Eye Field—Excellent baking bean.

BEANS	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	Peck	Bushel
Full Measure...	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$4.00	\$14.00
Longfellow...	.25	.40	.70	4.00	14.00
Bountiful...	.25	.40	.70	4.00	14.00
Extra Early					
Refugee...	.20	.35	.65	3.50	12.00
Late Refugee...	.20	.35	.65	3.50	12.00
Red Valentine...	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Black					
Valentine...	.20	.35	.65	3.50	12.00
Long Yellow					
Six Weeks...	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Burpees					
Stringless...	.25	.40	.70	4.00	14.00
Giant					
Stringless...	.25	.40	.70	4.00	14.00
White Marrow...	.20	.35	.60	3.50	12.00
White Kidney...	.20	.35	.60	3.50	12.00
White Navy...	.20	.35	.60	3.50	12.00
Red Kidney...	.20	.35	.60	3.50	12.00
Yellow Eye					
Field.....	.20	.35	.60	3.50	12.00

If larger quantities are wanted write for prices.

WAX BEANS



Improved Golden Wax

Round Pod Kidney Wax—Early round-podded stringless bean of excellent quality and a very heavy yielder. Pods six inches long, light yellow, maturing in 55 days. Do not plant too early as this bean has a tendency to rot in the ground.

Hodson Wax—Good for a late planting. Pod large, six inches long, flat, slightly curved, rather stringy and fibrous, but makes a very attractive appearance. Matures later than the early wax sorts and is free from rust and blight. Splendid shipper.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Very productive. Pods seven inches long, round, straight and crease-backed, light yellow, stringless, brittle, fleshy and of the finest quality. Matures in about 50 days. Our recommendation to growers for market.

Refugee Wax—Canners variety. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods five inches long, slender, curved, round and plump, no depressions, color pale yellow. Very fleshy and fine grained bean.

Prolific Black Wax—Early, pods round, five inches long, fleshy, brittle, and stringless, deep yellow and very attractive. Productive and hardy.

Davis White Kidney Wax—Early, productive and attractive. Pods large and flat, seven inches long, uniform in size. Bright yellow in color. Very popular as a market gardener's sort.

Improved Golden Wax—Most popular of all the wax beans and one of the best. Very early and productive. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, oval in form, brittle, stringless and of good quality. Color bright yellow. Recommended for the home garden.

Webber Wax—High quality, flat podded and stringless. Pods six inches long, broad and curved,

stringless and brittle, little fibre. Pod is bright yellow. Excellent for market.

Curries Rust Proof Wax—Pods large, six inches long, flat and straight, bright yellow and very attractive. Has some fibre and string. Grown by market gardeners for its earliness and hardness.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Popular, early, market gardener's sort. Pods large, six inches long, straight and flat, very fleshy, brittle, fine grained and nearly stringless.

Golden Eye Wax—Early, hardy and prolific. Pod large and yellow, six inches long, flat and straight. Much fibre and string.

SHELL BEANS

Low's Champion—Pods five inches long, green, flat, straight and stringless. May also be used as a snap bean. One of the best of its class and largely used for canning.

Goddard or Boston Favorite—Pod and bean somewhat larger than the Dwarf Horticultural although of the same type. Pod six inches long, flat, straight and green splashed with red.

Dwarf Horticultural—The old standard shell sort. Pods five inches long almost stringless, greenish-yellow in color, touched with crimson.

French Horticultural—Later than the ordinary Horticultural but more valuable because it is more productive and attractive. Vines grow two feet in height, having a tendency to throw out runners. Produce immense crops. Seed is extremely short this season.

WAX BEANS	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	Peck	Bushel
Round Pod					
Kidney Wax	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$4.00	\$14.00
Hodson Wax..	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Pencil Pod					
Black Wax..	.25	.40	.70	4.00	14.00
Refugee Wax..	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Prolific Black Wax.....	.25	.40	.70	4.00	14.00
Davis White Kidney Wax	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Improved Golden Wax	.25	.40	.70	4.00	14.00
Webber Wax..	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Curries Rust Proof Black Wax.....	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Wardwells Kidney Wax	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Golden Eye Wax.....	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
SHELL BEANS					
Golden Carmine....	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Low's Champion..	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Goddard or Boston Favorite...	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
Dwarf Horticultural...	.25	.40	.70	4.00	13.00
French Horticultural....	.35	.60	1.00	5.50	18.00
If large quantities are wanted write for prices.					

WAXED BEANS—Continued

Golden Carmine—An improved Horticultural Bean which matures at about the same time as the other Horticulturals. Lacks the objectionable feature of the French type in that it does not send out any runners. The Bean is a golden

waxy-like color which later turns to a rich yellow splashed and mottled with brilliant carmine. When this Bean is better known it will be in very great demand. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30¢; 1 lb. 50¢; 2 lbs. 80¢; peck \$5.00; bu. \$16.00.

BUSH BEANS



Dwarf Golden Carmine

Burpee's Bush—The standard bush lima. Plant large, hardy and productive, pods four inches long, yields three to four beans, which are large and flat like the pole sorts, and have the same flavor.

Burpee's Improved Bush—Beans and pods larger than in the old sort. Will average one more bean to the pod.

Henderson's Bush—Vigorous and early sort. Pods three inches long, containing three to four small white, flat, beans of good quality; excellent for canning.

Fordhook Bush—Excellent variety, very popular with market gardeners. Pods five inches long containing four to five large, oval, thick white beans of the Potato Lima type. As usual the seed is scarce but is well worth the price.

POLE LIMAS

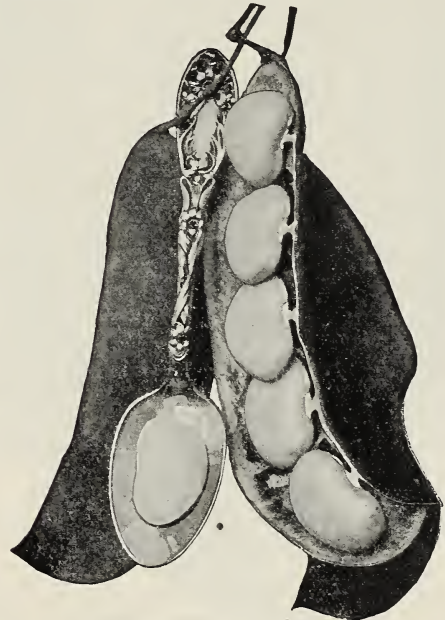
The remaining beans require some support for the vines. Poles six to seven feet high will answer but if not available a trellis may be made of wire. Plant three to four seeds in a hill, hills to be three feet apart. 1 lb. to 80 hills.

Early Leviathan—Earliest large-podded Lima of all. Five beans to pod, which are of good size and excellent quality. Pods are produced in clusters and are of great abundance.

Carpenteria—Vines are strong growing, producing large pods, filled with from four to five beans of large size, much thicker than the average Pole Lima. Beans are thin-skinned, very tender and of exceptionally fine flavor.

King of the Garden—The standard Pole sort. A favorite with Market Gardeners, because of its immense size. Will bear earlier and make larger pods if not more than three vines are left to the pole.

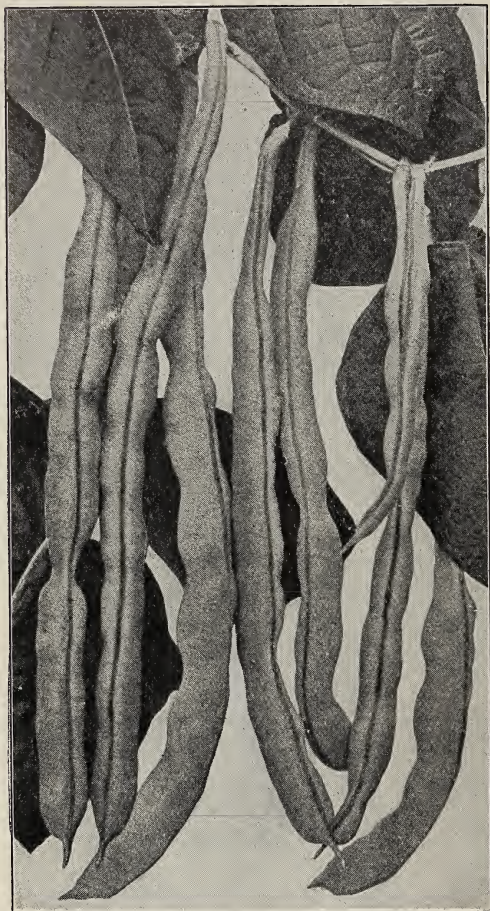
Giant Podded Pole Lima—The largest podded Lima in cultivation. Pods seven inches long, broad, and are borne in clusters of six to eight. Beans extra large and of good quality. Considered the best of all the large podded varieties.



Early Leviathan Lima Pole

BUSH LIMAS	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	Peck	Bushel
Burpee's Bush	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$4.75	\$16.00
Burpee's Improved Bush	.30	.50	.90	5.00	17.00
Henderson's Bush	.25	.45	.80	4.75	16.00
Fordhook Bush	.35	.65	1.20	6.00	21.00
POLE LIMAS					
Early Leviathan	.25	.40	.70	4.75	
Carpenteria	.25	.40	.70	4.75	
King of the Garden	.25	.40	.70	4.75	
Giant Podded	.30	.50	.90	6.75	

POLE or RUNNING BEANS



Kentucky Wonder

Horticultural Pole—Pods five to six inches long, straight, flat and stringless. Very like the Dwarf Horticultural. Ripens in mid-season and is extremely hardy and productive.

King Horticultural—Both beans and pods somewhat larger than the above. Pods six to seven inches long, flat and stringless, very showy, light green in color, splashed with brilliant scarlet.

Dutch Case Knife—Green pods, seven to eight inches long, straight and stringy, brittle and of only fair quality. Is best as a shell bean.

White Dutch Runners—Beans are large and pure white. When picked green, are much like Limas. Much earlier and more productive, however, and are often used as a substitute for them.

Scarlet Runner—Grown chiefly for its scarlet, ornamental flowers which are quite attractive. Good table qualities.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead—Most popular of all the green-podded climbers. Pods eight to nine inches long. Slender, curved, some-

what stringy and of excellent quality. One of the most tender and delicious of all the "string beans". Seeds may be had in brown, white or black as the customer prefers. With but slight variation, the product is the same. Specify color desired.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Similar to the above. The pods, however, are yellow, instead of green. Best of all the yellow-podded pole beans.

Golden Cluster Wax—Immense pods eight inches long, yellow, tender and fine flavored. Brittle and stringless and excellent as "snap" beans.

Lazy Wife—Large and productive. Pods five to six inches long, broad, straight and flat. Pods are brittle, fine-grained and attractive.

Yard Long or Asparagus—Will often attain a length of thirty-six inches, the pods being filled with small tender beans which when cooked have the flavor of asparagus. A very desirable novelty.

Chinese Sword—Gigantic pods filled with huge, meaty, thick beans. One of the oddest and most useful curiosities we have ever seen. Our importation from China.

A WORD ABOUT POLE LIMAS

One of the causes for the failure of Lima Beans to come up is that the tender sprouts break off in trying to force their way through the dry crust that usually forms on the surface of the ground and the planter thinks the seed was poor and would not grow, whereas it was not the fault of the seed at all. If three beans one inch apart are stuck into the soil, eye down, front and back of the pole, none on the sides, the three beans together will assist each other to push through the crust and usually every bean will come up. After they begin to throw out runners, pull up the middle vine on both sides of the pole, leaving four vines only.

POLE BEANS	¼ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	Peck
Horticultural Pole.....	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$4.25
King King Horti-cultural....	.20	.35	.60	4.25
Dutch Case Knife.....	.20	.35	.60	4.25
White Dutch Runners....	.20	.35	.60	4.25
Scarlet Runners....	.20	.35	.60	4.25
Kentucky Wonder....	.25	.45	.80	5.25
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.25	.45	.80	5.25
Golden Cluster Wax....	.25	.45	.80	5.25
Lazy Wife....	.25	.45	.80	5.25
	Pkt. ¼ lb. ½ lb. 1 lb.			
Yard Long.....	.20	.30	.50	.80
Chinese Sword.....	.20	.30	.50	.80
If larger quantities are wanted write for prices.				

BEETS



Early Wonder Beet

The best beets are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted early sow the early sorts in a hotbed and transplant. Sow about one inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, pressing the soil firmly into place. When plants are well set, thin to four or six inches.

For winter use sow the turnip varieties in June or July so as to mature late in the season. The roots are stored in the cellar and covered with sand, or they may be stored out-of-doors in pits.

We realize that the market gardener must have uniform types in color and size and our breeding has been toward that end. In the following carefully selected strains we offer some of the finest beet seed on the market.

Table Varieties

5 to 6 lbs. to the acre. 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill

Early Wonder—An improved strain of the standard Crosbys. Roots are very uniform, nearly globe-shaped with small top and tap root; skin dark red, flesh deep blood red with very little zoning. Most popular with market gardeners for early or late planting. The care taken in its selection makes it cost more, but it is certainly worth the price. You will make no mistake in buying the Early Wonder.

Early Model—A beautiful dark-red globe-shaped variety, flesh deep crimson, tender and sweet. Follows the Early Wonder in earliness although not as desirable.

Detroit Dark Red—One of the best of all varieties for main crop, used by market gardeners and canners; roots are uniformly smooth, of medium size and are globe-shaped. Skin is dark red, solid-fleshed, and the tops are small, upright and dark green shaded with red. A decided improvement over the old strain.

Crosbys—Almost globe-shaped and somewhat flattened, forming early. Flesh is a trifle lighter in color than the Early Wonder and is slightly zoned.

Crimson Globe—A late variety, medium in size and globe-shaped. Flesh is deep purple, slightly zoned. Foliage is small and a dark bronze-shade.

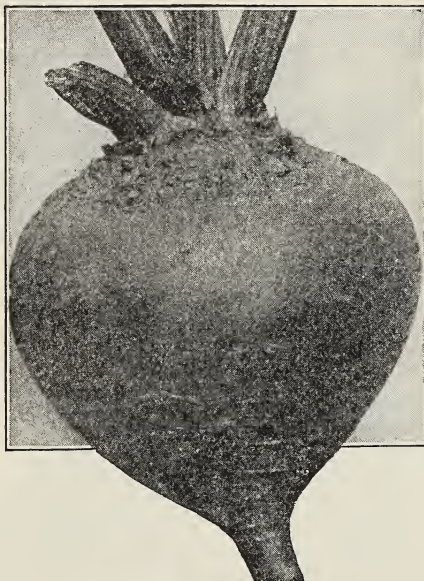
Early Flat Egyptian—Extra early sort, roots distinctly flattened, the flesh a dark purplish red, zoned to a lighter shade.

Dewings Blood—Medium early, top-shaped; roots dark red, flesh dark red, zoned slightly. Excellent quality.

Edmonds Blood—A second early sort, roots nearly round, dark red flesh with little zoning. Follows the Early Blood Turnip.

Early Blood Turnip—An extra-fine selected stock of Blood Beet, having larger, coarser tops than the Detroit and requiring a longer time to mature. The roots are a dark red and nearly round or slightly flattened. Flesh is deep red, slightly zoned and extremely sweet and tender. An excellent market and home gardeners sort.

Eclipse—One of the earliest and handsomest beets grown. The roots are smooth and globe-shaped and have very small tops. Not as dark as the Detroit, but grows more rapidly and matures earlier.



Early Blood Turnip Beet

BEETS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early Wonder.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$1.50
Early Model.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Detroit Dark Red...	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Crosbys.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Crimson Globe.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Early Flat Egyptian..	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Dewings.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Edmonds Blood.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Early Blood Turnip..	.10	.20	.35	.90
Eclipse.....	.10	.20	.35	.90

MANGEL BEETS

The Mangel Wurzel, also called Cattle or Field Beet, may be grown in almost any soil, but deep loams are recommended for heavy yields of the long varieties. Plant early in the spring in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and about one inch apart in the row, pressing the soil down firmly above the seed. When firmly set thin to three inches and continue until the roots are about ten inches apart. They are absolutely unequaled as a food for stock during the winter months; they keep the stock in condition and encourage the steady flow of milk.

Giant Long Red—Produces the largest yield of any kind of Mangel. The quality of the roots for feeding is very high, and they are excellent winter keepers. We recommend this variety to the dairy farmer.

Golden Tankard—Top and neck are small but the

root is large and oval with a bottom of large diameter. Above ground the root is a light grey, below a rich orange. The flesh is yellow, zoned with white.

Long Yellow—Similar in shape to the Giant Long Red, but Yellow in color. Sweet and fine-grained. A good keeper.

Yellow Globe—The best of the Yellow Mangels. A heavy yielder and a good keeper.

Improved White Sugar—A white fleshed, handsome and very productive strain, skin below ground rose-colored, top gray or bronze, excellent for stock feeding.

Giant White Half Sugar—Oval shaped, skin rose colored, flesh white. Great milk producer.

SWISS CHARD

Spinach Beet



Lucullus

Grown for its numerous, fleshy, tender leaves and stalks which are excellent for greens.

Lucullus—Has broad, undulated leaves of attractive yellowish green color and very large, broad, white stalks and midribs which may be cooked and eaten like asparagus.

Dark Green—Like the above, excepting that the midrib stalk has been eliminated. Used exclusively for greens.

SWISS CHARD	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Dark Green . . .	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.90	and
Lucullus . . . . .	.10	.20	.35	.90	over
MANGEL BEET					per lb.
Giant Long Red		.10	.20	.60	\$0.50
Golden					
Tankard . . . .		.20	.20	.60	.50
Long Yellow . . .		.10	.20	.60	.50
Yellow Globe . .		.10	.20	.60	.50
Improved					
White Sugar . .		.10	.20	.60	.50
Giant White					
Half Sugar . . .		10	.20	.60	.50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS					
Paris Half					
Dwarf . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25		

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A delicious vegetable that is coming into demand on all the large markets and is rapidly becoming a home garden favorite, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the fall and winter when nothing else is available. Cultivate like cabbage. Pick the sprouts from the stem when large enough and prepare like cabbage or cauliflower. The sprouts are of better quality when frozen and may be left out until December 1 or later.

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants

Paris Half Dwarf—Produces uniform solid sprouts 1½ inches in diameter, closely set and very hardy and productive. We believe this to be the best sort.

CABBAGE



Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

To get early cabbage sow in hotbeds during February or March or about six weeks before the ground is warm enough to transplant. For late crops sow about May 20th and transplant about July 1st.

The cabbages are listed according to their time of maturity.

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants

Golden Acre—A new strain of Copenhagen Market maturing about two weeks earlier. It has a very short stump and grows compactly allowing for very close planting. Heads are medium size, four to five pounds, perfectly round and very firm. Practically every plant heads perfectly and at the same time. A real money maker. We offer the true strain, bred from the original stock seed. Heads are of a fine quality, tender without coarseness. We offer an extra selected early Danish strain of exact uniformity and compactness.

Copenhagen Market—Very fine. Follows Golden Acre in earliness. Stem short, heads large, round and solid, with few outer leaves. Of an upright growth.

Early Jersey Wakefield—First early pointed head. Heads a broad cone shaped, very solid.

Large Charleston Wakefield—Second early pointed head. Larger, broader and not so pointed as the early Jersey Type.

Winningstadt—Pointed heads of medium size, hard and solid. Every plant a yielder.

Burpee's All Head Early—Medium early, large, solid flat heads of compact growth.

All Seasons—Heads large, round and deep and a splendid keeper. A late second early sort.

Early Summer—Large, flat, solid heads weighing eight to ten pounds each. A favorite second early.

Succession—Ten days later than the above. Heads somewhat large and flat. Tender and fine.

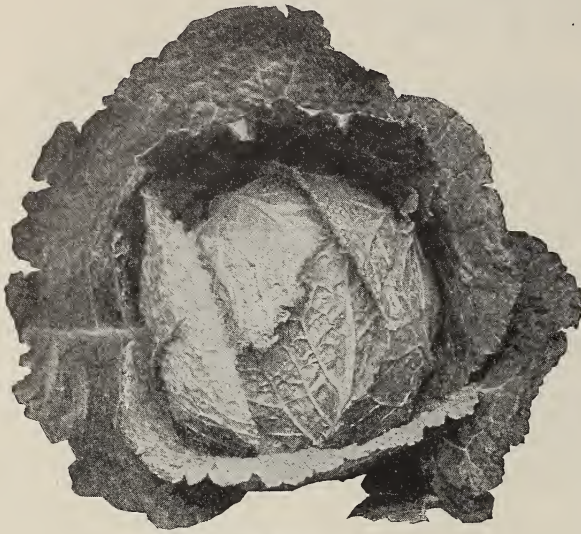
Premium Late Flat Dutch—Heads exceptionally large, flat and deep. Plants are vigorous with broad spreading outer leaves, which are moderately smooth or very slightly wrinkled. The favorite late sort for market and home use.



All Seasons Cabbage

CABBAGE	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Golden Acre.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$4.00	
Copenhagen Market..	.10	.40	1.10	\$4.00
Ea. Jersey Wakefield..	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Charlestown Wakefield.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Ea. Winningstadt...	.10	.25	.75	2.75
Burpee's All Head...	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
All Seasons.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Early Summer.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Succession.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Surehead.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Danish Ball Head...	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	.10	.35	1.00	3.00

CABBAGE—Continued



Drumhead Savoy

Surehead—Late cabbage of the Flat Dutch type. Large and solid and sure to head. Excellent keeper.

Danish Ball Head (Short Stem)—Heaviest yielding strain. Heads are medium sized, perfectly round and solid and of good color. The most profitable of all Dutch cabbages to raise.

Drumhead Savoy—The best winter keeper of the Savoys, heads late, round, compact and solid. Leaves very numerous, deep green and thickly crumpled.

Mammoth Red Rock—Largest and surest heading red sort. Deeply colored at the heart. Our strain produces large and compact heads, uniform in size and shape.

Chinese Cabbage—In appearance it resembles Cos Lettuce, in flavor it is like cabbage. When headed leaves are white and crisp and tender and are excellent for salads. Do not sow until the middle of July. When nearly matured tie at the top to blanch.

Peking Late—The winter sort.

Paoting Early—Matures in early fall.

CAULIFLOWER

Sow seed in open ground or cold frame about the middle of May or the first of June on good soil. Transplant to rich moist soil. Cauliflower will not head in hot, dry weather and sowings must be timed to bring the heads to maturity before the hot summer weather. Water frequently and after the head begins to form draw the leaves together and tie to protect them from the sun. Cut the heads while the "curd" is compact and firm as after they separate the head is not much good.

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants

Henderson's Early Snowball—An early sort, but most excellent for late or main crop. Heads are large, heavy and coarse-grained. Plant is of Dwarf compact growth. We offer the finest obtainable strain.

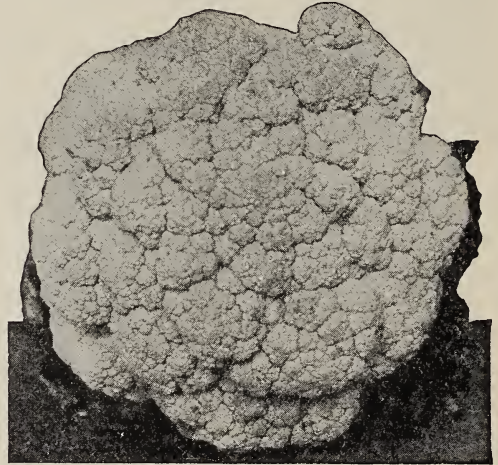
Danish Giant or Dry Weather—Recommended for localities subject to long dry seasons as it will produce heads of fine quality where all else fails.

Early Dwarf Erfurt—Produces good-sized, creamy-white heads, one of the best for general cultivation. Similar to Snowball but later and of larger growth.

Autumn Giant—Late sort, heads large, firm and white. Much foliage and rather of a large stem.

Danish Perfection—A fine, new strain of Snowball maturing a week or ten days later. It is an immense "leafer" and the heads are consequently protected from sun and frost. Heads are firm, solid and snow-white.

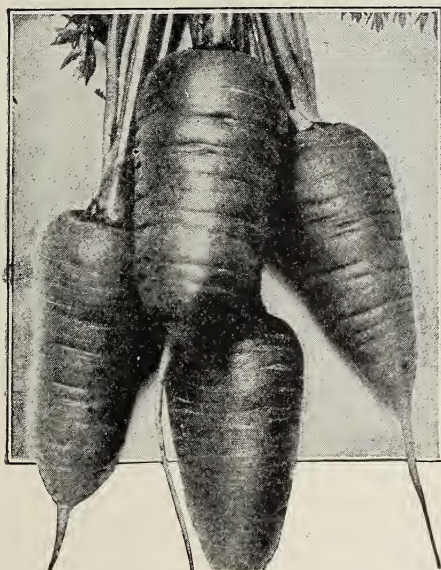
Extra Early Paris—The most dwarf and earliest heading of all. Heads are solid, but rather smaller than the Erfurt types.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

CABBAGE				
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Drumhead Savoy...	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00	\$3.00
Mammoth Red Rock	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Paoting Early.....	.15	.30	1.00	
Peking Late.....	.10	.30	1.00	
CAULIFLOWER				
	Pkt.	½ Oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Danish Giant.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$8.00
Dwarf Erfurt.....	.15	1.25	2.25	7.00
Henderson's Ea.				
Snowball.....	.20	1.50	2.75	8.00
Autumn Giant.....	.15	1.15	2.00	6.50
Danish Perfection...	.20	1.50	2.75	8.00
Extra Early Paris...	.10	.75	1.25	4.50

CARROT



Chantenay

Hutchinson—About fifteen inches long, nearly cylindrical in shape, tapering very slightly and ends in an abrupt stump root. Has medium tops and grows with the top portion out of the ground which takes on a faint green. Altogether an excellent market gardener's sort which we recommend highly.

Oxheart—Root five inches long, three to four inches in diameter, bright orange red, tender and sweet. Good table variety.

Danish Beauty—Similar to Hutchinson. Practically coreless and in color a beautiful scarlet. Roots ten to twelve inches long, nearly cylindrical and perfectly smooth. Excellent market gardener's sort.

Chantenay—A medium-early, half-long, smooth, blunt-rooted carrot of deep orange-red color and delicate flavor. Averages six inches in length. Very popular for bunching.

Plant in drills 12 inches apart and when seedlings are set, thin to stand three inches apart in row. Sow in any good garden soil, or best, a sandy loam, well manured. Carrots may be stored in pits outdoors or in the vegetable cellar until late in the winter.

One ounce to 300 feet will produce 2 to 4 lbs. per acre

Early Scarlet Horn—Tops are small, roots scarlet red, about three inches long, top shaped but tapering abruptly to a small tap root.

Bagley's Danvers—Hutchinson type without the green top; a carrot that grows all under ground. Really an improved Danvers strain. The stock we offer is especially selected for uniformity.

Danver's Half-Long—The standard sort. Grows seven to eight inches long, square topped tapering to a blunt point. Root is smooth and handsome, of an orange-red color with sweet crisp flesh. Will produce the very best crop of roots to store for winter.

Long Orange—Root about one foot long tapering from a three inch shoulder to a point. The flesh is an attractive deep orange. Used both for field and garden culture in good soils.

Of late years the nutritive value of Carrots has become more and more widely recognized. They are appetizing and easily digested, and foot for foot of row yield a heavier weight than any other crop. The Hutchinson and Bagleys are the most popular Carrots for New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and will bring the highest prices on the market.

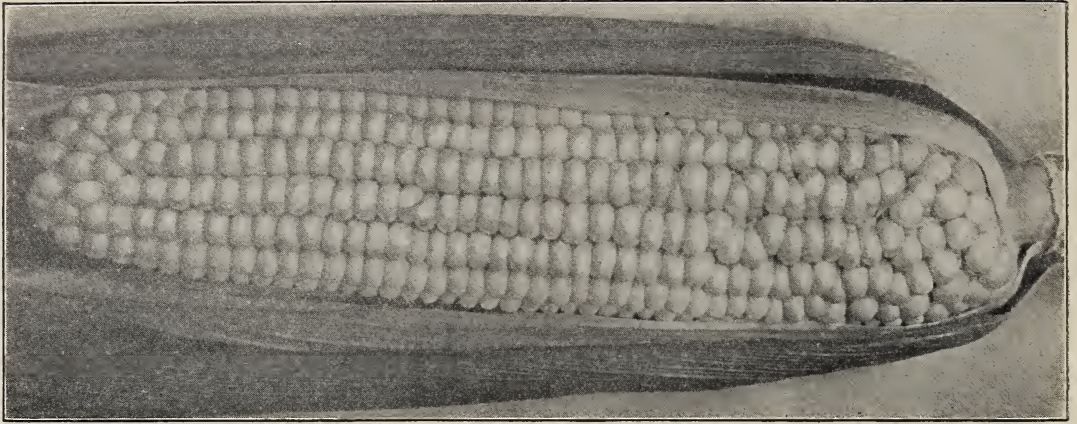


Danvers Half-Long

CARROT	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Ea. Scarlet Horn....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$1.25
Bagley's Danvers....	.10	.25	.75	1.25
Danvers Half-Long..	.10	.20	.50	1.10
Long Orange.....	.10	.20	.50	1.10
Hutchinson.....	.15	.50	1.75	
Oxheart.....	.10	.20	.50	1.10
Danish Beauty.....	.10	.40	1.40	
Chantenay.....	.10	.20	.50	1.10

Please bear in mind—Especial attention has been given to the selection and growing of our seed stocks, consequently they are BETTER SEEDS—and Worth the price.

SWEET CORN



Early Dighton

Connecticut grown seed Corn, is famous for flavor and sweetness

Corn may be planted the middle of April provided all danger from frost is passed. Moist, rich soil is best for corn and frequent cultivation adds materially to its growth. It is well to remember too that fertilization insures a much better crop. Home gardeners should make small plantings at intervals to keep a fresh and tender supply available for the table.

Our seed is produced in the lovely and fertile Connecticut valley, home of the world's sweetest and tenderest corn. We have devoted a great deal of time and trouble to the improvement of our stocks and types and we feel confident that there is no finer corn offered on the market today.

One pound to 200 hills will produce 12 pounds per acre

Early Dighton—An extra early selection, the earliest we know of. Grows four feet high, ears two to the stalk, six to seven inches long, eight to ten rowed, grain white and cob pink. The quality is excellent for so early a corn and being first on the market is unusually profitable for market gardeners. Matures ten days earlier than Mayflower.

Early Wonder—From two to three days later than the Dighton which it resembles. The ears are a trifle larger, however.

Early Dawn—Our improved strain of this splendid early sweet corn is of better quality and size than any other type. It matures earlier and yields more and always commands top prices on the early market. It is deliciously sweet and fine flavored and we unhesitatingly recommend it.

Mayflower—One of the whitest and sweetest of the early varieties. Ears five inches long with ten to twelve rows of pure white kernels. The earliest corn known with the exception of the three preceding.

Whipple's New Yellow—The wonderful new yellow sweet corn. Earlier than the Golden Bantam and twice as large. Will bring higher and earlier prices than any corn on the market. Tender and delicious.

Golden Bantam—The standard of sweet corn. Each year more and more people are learning to appreciate and know the luscious sweetness of the yellow varieties and the Golden Bantam tops them all. Ears six to seven inches long, eight rows of deep yellow waxen-like kernels. This is another of our "specialities" and we invite you to try the finest strain of sweet corn we are able to offer.

White Cory—An old favorite, rapidly being displaced by the Mayflower which is an improved earlier strain.

Golden Rod—An improved Golden Bantam although somewhat later. Its large size, color and sweetness make it an excellent sort to follow the Bantam.

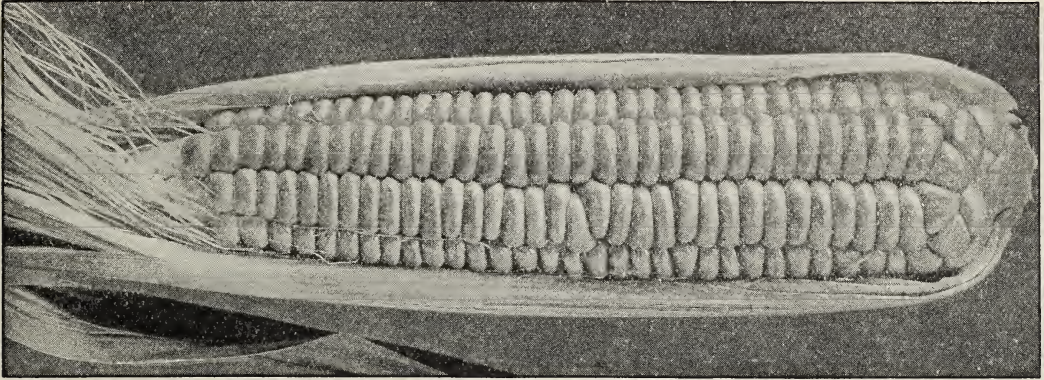
Golden Giant—Matures about one week later than the Bantam. Immense ears and smaller kernels. Ears eight inches long with twelve to sixteen rows of kernels.

Mammoth White Cory—Ears ten to twelve rowed, eight inches long, sweet, tender and white. An excellent sort to follow up the Mayflower.

Black Mexican—An old favorite. Grains bluish black when ripe. This quality does not appeal to some, despite the fact that the Black Mexican is one of the sweetest and best.

Lyman's Pride or Stay Green Sugar—We take a great deal of pleasure in introducing to our customers our new corn. We know you will like it and so we want you to try it. It is a white corn, from eight to ten inches long and has about

SWEET CORN—Continued



Golden Bantam

ten rows of broad, deep snowy kernels. The flavor is sweet and distinct from any other corn and is very pleasing but the peculiar quality of the corn is that it retains its milky sweetness and tenderness for nearly two weeks without drying, shriveling or becoming tasteless. This is an important quality, for the home gardener can, by a series of successive plantings, insure himself fresh, green corn all summer. The market gardener can avoid glutted markets by permitting his corn to remain on the stalk until such time as he can sell it. It is a medium early corn and presents a very attractive appearance. As this is the first year we have put Lyman's Pride or Stay Green Sugar Corn on the market our supply is somewhat limited and we would appreciate your ordering early so you will not be disappointed.

Crosby's Early—A very popular second-early variety with ten to twelve rowed ears of good size and corn of good quality.

Champion—About two weeks later than Mammoth White Cory, ears large, fourteen to sixteen rowed and well filled with large kernels of good quality.

Howling Mob—One of the finest second early large eared sorts. Ears nine to ten inches long, sixteen rowed. Very productive, white and of excellent quality.

Early Evergreen—A few days earlier than Stowell's with ears a trifle shorter.

Bantam Evergreen—A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen with all the good qualities of each. Ears eight inches long, twelve to fourteen rows. Kernels broad and deep and of a rich golden yellow. Sweetness and flavor like Golden Bantam.

Late Mammoth—Ears twelve inches long, sixteen to eighteen rowed, sweet, tender and luscious. A week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen.

Long Island Beauty—Similar to Late Mammoth. A very profitable market gardener's corn as well as a good one for home use.

Stowell's Evergreen—Ears seven to eight inches long with eighteen to twenty rows of long narrow kernels, very deep and tender. The most popular late variety.

Country Gentleman—Fine quality corn. Ears seven to eight inches long, cob small, white and

thickly covered with long, slender, white grains without any row formation. An old standard variety.

POP CORN

Grow like sweet corn and cure for three months before popping.

White Rice—The standard sort. Snowy white.

Queen's Golden—Golden Yellow. Splendid popper.

CORN	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	Peck	Bushel
Early Dighton	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$3.50	\$11.00
Early Wonder.	.25	.35	.60	3.25	10.50
Early Dawn...	.25	.35	.60	3.25	10.50
Mayflower...	.20	.35	.60	3.00	10.00
Whipple's New Yellow	.25	.40	.70	4.00	12.00
Golden Bantam	.25	.35	.60	3.00	10.00
White Cory...	.20	.30	.55	2.75	9.50
Golden Rod...	.25	.35	.60	3.00	10.00
Golden Giant.	.25	.35	.60	3.00	10.00
Mammoth White Cory.	.20	.30	.55	2.75	9.50
Black Mexican	.25	.40	.75	3.75	12.00
Lyman's Pride or Stay Green Sugar	.30	.50	.90	5.00	15.00
Crosby's Early	.25	.35	.60	3.00	10.00
Champion...	.20	.30	.50	2.50	9.00
Howling Mob.	.20	.30	.50	2.50	9.00
Early Evergreen	.25	.40	.75	3.75	12.00
Bantam Evergreen	.25	.35	.65	3.50	11.00
Late Mammoth	.25	.35	.65	3.50	11.00
Long Island Beauty	.25	.35	.65	3.50	11.00
Stowell's Evergreen	.25	.40	.75	3.75	12.00
Country Gentleman	.30	.45	.80	4.00	13.00

If larger quantities of Corn are wanted, write us for prices.

POP CORN	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs. and over
White Rice	\$0.12	\$0.20	\$0.18
Queen's Golden	.15	.25	.20

FIELD and ENSILAGE CORN



We offer Field and Ensilage corn of known germination and purity. It has been carefully selected and thoroughly cured and we confidently recommend it. The best corn is that which will produce the largest amount of grain and the most stalk and will ripen early enough to avoid the frost. We cannot say that any one variety is better than another for your section because we do not know your climate and soil conditions. We do know, however, that you cannot buy corn seed anywhere which will germinate better and produce more or better corn than ours.

56 pounds per bushel.

Improved Leaming—Will produce larger corn and more stalks and will ripen *dry* quicker than any corn we know of. Northern grown and hardy. Kernels are long and a deep golden yellow with large, leafy stalks.

Wonderful—A strain of Sweepstakes. The heaviest known yielder. The ears are 15 inches long with about 18 rows of deep kernels. The color is a deep orange with a red cob. The stalk grows 10 to 12 feet high. This is a new but a tried sort and we know you will like it.

Early Mastodon—Large and leafy. Very much like Leaming but earlier.

Yellow Canada Field—The standard yellow flint variety, growing a good sized stalk, with large ears, eight rows of solid and compact kernels. Matures in from 100 to 110 days.

Longfellow Flint—A popular and profitable variety, very long, with slim ears. A big yielder which makes a good growth of stalks and matures early.

Eureka—The stalks grow very tall and produce wonderful crops of fodder, but the corn matures so late in the season that often no ears at all are

produced, especially in the North. It will however, fill the silo with an excellent supply of stalks. Our strain is especially grown for us in Virginia. We will quote on the above upon application.

COLLARDS

A tall cabbage-like plant used for stock feeding and greens.

Georgia Green—Clusters of tender undulated leaves.

CORN SALAD

Small, quick growing salad plant. Used as a substitute for lettuce and spinach.

CHERVIL

An onion-like plant, used for salad and flavoring. One sowing will answer for about three years.

CRESS or PEPPER GRASS

A popular salad plant which should be sown early in the spring in drills at short intervals for succession as soon as it runs to seed.

Extra Curled—The best variety; used for garnishing. Leaves finely cut and curled with a pleasant, pungent flavor.

CORN SALAD	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Large Seeded.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
COLLARDS			
Long Green Georgia.....	.10	.20	.50
CHERVIL			
Curled.....	.10	.20	.60
CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb. 1 lb.
Curled.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25 \$0.50

CELERY



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Culture—Sow the seed in the open ground as early as ground can be worked. The seed is slow to germinate and should be firmed into the soil rather than covered, and the soil where it is planted should be kept moist. If seed is sown in rows where it is intended to remain, the plants should be thinned out when three or four inches high, to five or six inches apart, and plants taken up may be transplanted. When transplanting, clip off the tops and the ends of the roots to make the plants stocky. Rows should be four or five feet apart, and plants five or six inches apart in the row. After planting is completed cultivate frequently. About the middle of August begin to draw the earth up to the plants to blanch or whiten them. Continue hilling or banking them at intervals until cold weather, when they should be taken up and put in a pit or cellar for winter use. To get very early plants, seed should be started in boxes or hotbeds, and if grown too large before time to set them out in the open, clip off the tops to make them grow stocky.

An ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Of the Paris Golden type but two or three times its size, very fine quality, free from stringiness, and resists blight. Will do best on muck and peat land. Matures two to three weeks earlier than other sorts and blanches in half the time. We consider it the finest of all celerys and recommend it to all gardeners. If you have never tried this, a surprise is in store for you.

Golden Self Blanching—Plants compact and stocky, white yellowish-green foliage. Stalks perfectly solid, of a fine nut-like flavor, good-sized and when blanched is a handsome golden-yellow.

Paris Golden Self Blanching (French grown) (Old Type)—Similar to the above, but finer in every respect. The extra cost means increased profit for unless the seed is French grown it will not produce the best results.

Easy Blanching—Resembles the above but the leaves are green and the stalks blanch white instead of yellow. More hardy and less liable to blight. About two weeks later. One of the easiest to blanch and of the best quality.

White Plume—Handsome, early sort. Much in demand for market on account of its appearance, but it lacks the flavor, solidity and keeping qualities of the Golden Self Blanching. Inner stems and leaves turn white when earthed up for a short time.

Golden Hearted—Half dwarf, very solid, with a rich, meaty, golden-yellow heart.

Giant Pascal—Green leaved, blanching to a beautiful yellowish-white. Very solid and crisp. Large growing sort for fall and winter use.

Winter Queen—Medium high, broad light-green stalks, solid and crisp and blanches well.

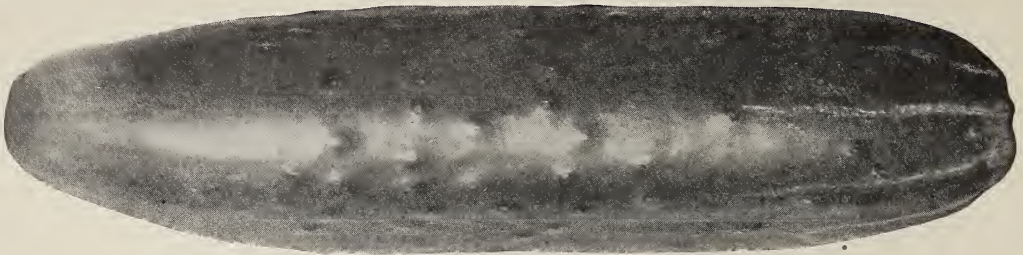
Boston Market—Strong growth, crisp and tender. Popular around Boston.

Celeriac—An improved variety of turnip rooted celery producing large roots of nearly globular shape. Splendid for soups and stews. Grown like celery.

Success with Celery requires a very rich soil and plenty of water. To avoid hollow stalks plant in single rows, and have plants far enough apart to permit free ventilation as otherwise the stalks become soft and hollow. Our strain of Wonderful or Golden Plume has the healthiest and strongest growth of any Celery we have ever seen and we recommend it to the critical gardener.

CELERY	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ b.	1 lb
Wonderful or Golden Plume.....	\$0.40	\$4.50	\$16.00	\$60.00
Golden Self Blanching.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Paris Golden Self Blanching.....	.15	.85	3.00	10.00
Easy Blanching....	.10	.75	2.50	8.00
White Plume.....	.10	.40	1.25	3.50
Golden Hearted....	.10	.30	.85	3.00
Giant Pascal.....	.10	.30	.85	3.00
Winter Queen.....	.10	.30	.85	3.00
Boston Market.....	.10	.30	.85	3.00
Celeriac.....	.10	.30	.85	3.00

CUCUMBER



Early Fortune

Cucumber will succeed best if planted after the ground has become thoroughly warm, in hills four feet apart. Mix a shovelful of well rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Sprinkle with wood ashes or insect powder when the vines are small to protect from bugs. When all danger is past, thin out, leaving four plants to the hill.

One ounce will plant 80 hills. About 3 lbs. per acre

Arlington White Spine—Earliest and most productive of the White Spine family. Uniform and true to type. Fruit 7 x 2½, rounded at both ends and of a bright deep green color.

Early Fortune—Finest type of White Spine known. Early, productive, and disease resistant, 9 x 2½, slightly tapering, flesh white, firm, and crisp, shy seeder, color dark green which *does not fade*.

Fordhook Famous White Spine—Good long cucumber of the White Spine class, 9 x 2¼. A lighter green than most of the others.

Davis Perfect—Extra long, dark green White Spine, good slicing and market cucumber. Matures a little earlier than the Early Fortune, 11 x 2¼ inches. Retains its color and qualities long after being picked.

Extra Early Russian—Earliest variety of all. Hardy and productive, fruit very small.

Early Cluster—An early sort. Fruit short and chunky and borne in clusters, light green in color. Very prolific, 5 x 2¼.

White Spine—Earliest and best known of all the Spine types; short, square-ended, rather three-cornered, very prolific and splendid for slicing or pickling; a medium dark green, 7 x 2½.

Jersey Pickling—Tapering, long and very slender. Very productive, 6 x 2.

Long Green—Long, slender and tapering, dark green and somewhat warted. Flesh is white and very firm. 12 x 2½.

Henderson's Perfected White Spine—Very dark green which is apt to fade after picking. The fruit is round, thick and blunt ended, 8½ x 3.

Boston Pickling—Straight and uniform, a very bright green and of excellent quality. Makes good pickles, 6¼ x 2½.

Cool and Crisp—A White Spine type, early and pointed, but thick in the middle, 8 x 3.

Japanese Climbing—A climbing sort for covering trellises or fences, fruit long, thick, crisp and of fine quality. A handsome dark green.

Chicago Pickling—Good pickler, uniform, productive and of fine color, 6 x 2¼.

Black Diamond—The cucumber all growers for market want. Will grow in all sections and soils. Fruit is about 7 x 3, smooth and cylindrical, and is a dark green from end to end. The flesh is white, firm and crisp. Its faculty for retaining its color and its remarkable productiveness make it a great money maker for all kinds of gardeners.

West India Gherkin—Splendid for pickling. Small, 2½ x 2, covered with small spikes.

CUCUMBER	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Arlington White Spine.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$1.25
Early Fortune.....	.10	.20	.45	1.50
Fordhook Famous White Spine.....	.10	.20	.45	1.50
Davis Perfect.....	.10	.20	.45	1.50
Ex. Ea. Russian.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Early Cluster.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
White Spine.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Jersey Pickling.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Long Green.....	.10	.20	.45	1.50
Henderson's Perfected.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Boston Pickling.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Cool and Crisp.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Japanese Climbing.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Chicago Pickling.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Black Diamond.....	.10	.30	.95	2.25
Lemon.....	.10	.30		
West India Gherkin.....	.10	.30		

CHICORY French Endive

Sow in the open ground in May or June and thin to six inches in the rows. In the fall lift the roots and trim to within one and one-half inches of the crown. Place the roots in trenches about eighteen inches deep with the crowns nine inches below the top level. Fill with rich soil and cover the whole with a top dressing of manure. The new tops attain the proper size in from six to eight weeks.

Witloof—Excellent for salads, like Endive and Cos Lettuce.

DANDELION

Sow in drills when weather will permit, and thin to about three inches. Excellent for greens or for salads if blanched. One ounce to 100 feet.

Giant Broad Leaf—Distinct early sort forming a cluster of large broad leaves.

French Cultivated—The well known dandelion. Early, vigorous and hardy.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hotbed or greenhouse and transplant in small boxes. Plant in open ground when all danger from frost is past, in rows three feet apart each way.

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants

Black Beauty—Early and productive. A jet black and is dwarf growing. Fruit weighs 2 to 3 pounds.

New York Improved Purple—Later than the above. Fruit is large and fine; a rich purple. Flesh white and of good flavor.

ENDIVE

One of the best salad plants for fall and winter use and valuable for greens and flavoring soups. For early use sow April 15th, for later supply up until July 1st sow in rows and thin to ten inches. To blanch cover the center of the plant or tie the outer leaves together.

Green Curled—Leaves are large and cut finely and blanch to a creamy white.

White Curled—Lighter than the above.

Broad Leaved Batavian or Escarole—Large, thick leaves with broad ribs.

KALE

For winter use sow in July or earlier if desired. It makes a most welcome dish of greens in the winter when all other fresh vegetables are gone. Grow the same as cabbage and protect from the frost when cold weather sets in. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—A low growing, spreading sort, leaves are curled closely and have an excellent flavor.

Dwarf Siberian—Broad thick leaves curled only on the edges. A light green in color.

Hamburg—A new dwarf kale of foreign introduction. Similar to the Dwarf Green Curled but larger. Dark purplish green in color.

KOHL RABI

A peculiar vegetable which forms a turnip-like bulb on the stalk above the ground which is cooked like turnip. Plant and treat like cabbage and use when young and tender.

One ounce will sow 200 feet

Early Purple—Early, small top, purple skin.

White Vienna—The best either for forcing or for outdoors.

Few people realize that fresh green salads are necessary to a well balanced diet. With a few square feet of ground and a small amount of seeds, it is possible to enjoy fresh salad plants from early May until Christmas

Cabbage, Cucumbers, Celery, Lettuce, Endive, Chicory, Onions and Kale may be successfully grown with the expenditure of only a little time and labor and will repay all that has been put into them. Not only will you enjoy the fresh healthy vegetables and fruit, but the health and strength derived from the physical exercise.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
CHICORY.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.55	\$1.50
DANDELION				
Giant Broad Leaf...	.10	.80	2.75	9.00
French Cultivated...	.10	.40	1.25	4.75
EGG PLANT				
Black Beauty.....	.10	.40	1.50	5.00
N. Y. Imp. Purple...	.10	.40	1.50	5.00
ENDIVE				
Green Curled.....	.10	.20	.45	1.40
White Curled.....	.10	.20	.45	1.40
Broad Leaved Batavian.....	.10	.20	.45	1.45
KALE				
Dwarf Green Curled				
Scotch.....	.10	.20	.45	1.40
Dwarf Siberian.....	.10	.20	.45	1.40
Hamburg.....	.10	.20	.45	1.40
KOHL RABI				
Ea. Purple.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.60	\$2.00
White Vienna.....	.10	.25	.60	2.00

LETTUCE

Lettuce thrives best on black humus. If this is lacking enrich by liberal manuring and fertilizing. Sow as soon as ground can be worked and thin heading varieties to eight to ten inches. Loose-leaved varieties may be left much closer. Constant cultivation is necessary. Lettuce is in short supply this season and is consequently high. We offer only the finest selections of seed.



Simpson's Early Curled

LOOSE HEADING VARIETIES

Simpson's Early Curled—Fairly large, early, leaves broad, crumpled and light green. The standard loose sort.

Simpson's Black Seed—Similar to the above. Inner leaves almost white, matures early and remains tender.

Boston Curled—Crisp and tender. Medium in growth, deep green and earlier than any other variety. Fair quality.

Prizehead—Tender, crisp, loose head of bright green crumpled leaves, the edges tinged with brownish red. Excellent flavor and appearance.



Big Boston Head

Grand Rapids—Good forcing lettuce and fine for early growing out of doors. Leaves short, much blistered and crinkled with the borders heavily fringed. Light green in color. One of the handsomest and most attractive loose lettuces.

HEAD VARIETIES

May King—Early and a quick grower. Light green slightly touched with brown. Rich, buttery and tender. A favorite for all uses.

Hanson's—Reliable and sure-heading. Large and late with blistered and crumpled globular shaped heads. Color light green and excellent for mid-summer planting as it withstands the heat well. A slow seeder.

Hartford Bronze Head—Long, medium sized, tight heading sort, leaves broad, crumpled, thick and stiff. Leaves dark brown and green. Excellent quality.

Big Boston—Most popular of all lettuces. Head is large and solid and the plant is vigorous and productive. Leaves a bright green, slightly tinged with reddish brown. Fine shipper of splendid quality. We offer a special, selected strain.



Hartford Bronze Head

LETTUCE	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Simpson's Ea. Curled	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$3.00
Simpson's Black Seed	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Boston Curled	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Prizehead	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Grand Rapids	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
May King	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Hanson's	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Tennisball B. S.	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Boston Market	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Big Boston	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Wonderful or New York Head	.10	.50	1.50	4.50
Hartford Bronze Head	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Iceberg	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
Romaine	.10	.40	1.00	3.00
LEEK				
American Flag	.10	.30	.90	2.75

LETTUCE—Continued



White Paris Cos, or Romaine

Romaine or White Paris Cos—Head tall, thick and blunt. Light green, crumpled and broad ribbed. Easily blanched.

Tennis Ball, Black Seed or Salamander—Reliable, sure-heading sort, globular, best quality, leaves broad and crumpled, a pleasing light green.

Boston Market—Small and early. Leaves broad and crumpled. Medium green somewhat tinged with brown. Good quality.

Wonderful or N. Y. Head—Large, late sort with crumpled dark green leaves.

Iceberg—Sure and tight heading. Medium sized and finely fringed. Light green, hearts white, crisp and tender. Wonderful appearance and flavor.

LEEK

A bulbous root somewhat like a Rareripec onion. It does not form a bulb but is used for its delicious root, neck and stem. Sow early in spring, in drills fourteen inches apart and thin out to about four inches. When well grown hill up with earth to get a long, white stem.

American Flag—Fine, early and productive. Stems blanch ten inches from the root. Mild flavor.

MUSKMELON

Melons do best in sandy soil or sod land; hills should be four feet apart with ten to twelve seeds in each hill and when danger of frost is over thin to four good plants in each hill. Cultivate as long as possible. Plant in May or June.

One ounce sows 50 hills, two pounds one acre

GREEN FLESHED

Extra Early Hackensack—Medium sized, nearly round, deep ribbed, very coarse netting. Good flavor.

Late Hackensack—Like the above only a trifle larger, maturing ten days later.

Rocky Ford—Light green and of excellent flavor with a small seed cavity. Small, round, smooth and heavily netted. Excellent shipper and one of the most popular sorts.

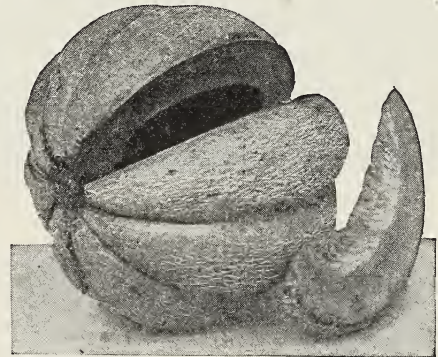
Honey Dew—Marvelously sweet honey-like flavor. Fruit large, smooth and cream colored, somewhat oval shaped. Growing in popularity all the time.

Honey Ball—The greatest of all money makers. Medium size, smooth and globular, with small seed cavities. Matures early and has the sweetest and most delicious flavor we have yet met in a melon. Excellent shipper, keeper and home garden melon. This is only its second year on the market and we are confident it will grow in popularity.

SALMON FLESHED

Emerald Gem—Excellent early sort, fruit slightly flat, lightly netted, flesh thick and rich, deliciously flavored with a small seed cavity.

Osage or Miller's Cream—Fruit large, round, slightly ribbed, dark green. Flesh thick and of the finest quality.



Emerald Gem Muskmelon

MUSKMELON	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Ex. Ea. Hackensack..	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$1.50
Emerald Gem.....	.10	.20	.45	1.50
Hackensack.....	.10	.20	.45	1.50
Osage or Miller's				
Cream.....	.10	.20	.45	1.50
Rocky Ford.....	.10	.20	.45	1.50
Honeydew.....	.10	.25	.50	1.75
Banana.....	.10	.25	.60	
Lake Champlain....	.10	.40	1.25	
Honeyball.....	.20	.70	2.25	8.00
Hoodoo.....	.15	.60	1.80	7.00
Persian.....	.20	.70	2.25	
Tip Top.....	.10	.20	.50	1.75
Paul Rose.....	.10	.20	.50	1.75
Bender's Surprise....	.15	.40	1.25	4.00
Princess.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50

Muskmelon—Continued

Banana—Shape long and thin. Skin light yellow and smooth. Flesh deep yellow.

Lake Champlain—The earliest melon grown. Matures in fifty-seven days. Excellent flavor and size.

Hoodoo—Medium size, ideal shipping melon and very desirable for the home garden. Fruit is round and uniform in size. Netting fine and dense. Rind thin and firm and flesh is firm and thick of fine texture and deliciously flavored.

Paul Rose—Oblong melon like Osage but smaller. Deep green, slightly ribbed and faintly netted, flesh thick and of highest quality. Seed cavity small, triangular shaped.

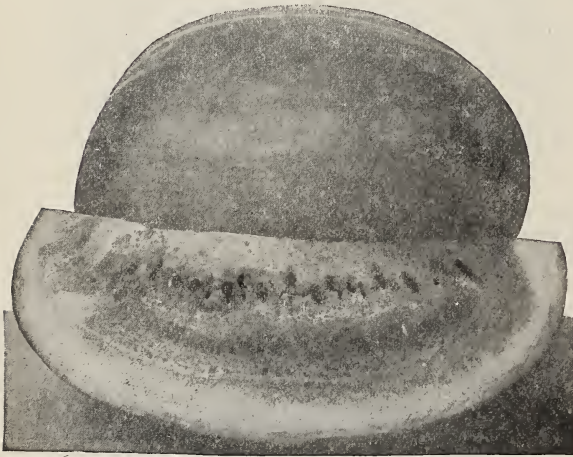
Persian—A new Hybrid. Eight to ten inches in diameter and extra heavy. Heavily netted and globular. Bright orange in color. Flavor is deliciously different. Should not be eaten until fully ripened.

Tip-Top—Large, round, lightly ribbed and netted. Slaty colored skin, highly musk-flavored which many people prefer.

Bender's Surprise—Oblong, full and rounded at the ends. Delicious, large, salmon-fleshed melon with wonderful shipping and keeping qualities.

Princess—Large, red fleshed, slightly oblong shaped. Ribs not prominent but well netted. Fine flavor.

WATERMELON



Halbert's Honey Watermelon

A rich soil is essential; eight to ten seeds to the hill, covering one inch. When plants form leaves, thin to three plants. Plantings may be made with safety in May.

Once ounce to 20 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to 1 acre

Harris Early—Anyone who has light soil in a sunny place can grow these. Fruit oblong and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright red and of good quality.

Cole's Early—Not as large as the above but flesh is deeper red and sweeter. One of the best for the home garden.

Ice Cream—Early, medium size, short oblong, rind thin and mottled light green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet.

Mountain Sweet—Large, medium early. Oblong, deep green fruit with flesh of bright scarlet.

Hungarian Honey—Very early, sweet and crisp. Fruit is round and rather small. The best high quality early melon.

Kleckly Sweet—Large sized melons, oblong and long. Rich green, flesh extra sweet and of brightest scarlet, ripening up to the thin rind. Medium early.

Halbert's Honey—Sweetest of all, evenly shaped oblong with dark green skin. Finest eating melon. Medium early.

Striped Gipsy—Fruits large and long, striped and mottled, flesh deep scarlet; sweet and delicious.

Tom Watson—Large and oblong, dark green skin

with thick netting. Flesh bright red, delicious flavor.

Citron—Medium sized, round, dark green fruits, marbled with light green. Used exclusively for preserves.

OKRA

Sow when ground is thoroughly warm in hills two feet apart. Cultivate earth well up about the young plants and gather the pods when young and tender. Excellent for soups, stews, etc.

One ounce will sow 100 hills

Tall Green—Height three to four feet. Pods long and slender.

Dwarf—Two feet. Pods long, greenish white.

White Velvet—Rather tall with white smooth pods of good flavor.

PARSLEY

Extensively used for garnishing because of its pleasant flavor. Sow thickly in rows. Seed germinates slowly and should be pressed down well into the soil. Parsley lives through the winter and may be sown in the autumn for spring use.

One ounce will sow 150 feet

Moss Curled—Compact growing, thickly curled sort. Dark green and uniform with thick stems.

Plain Leaved—Leaves are flat, deeply cut and plain. A beautiful dark green.

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted—Grown for the roots which resemble a parsnip although smaller. Flesh is white and dry and in taste much like parsnip.

WATERMELON	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Cole's Early	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$0.90
Ice Cream.....	.10	.15	.35	.90
Mountain Sweet.....	.10	.15	.35	.90
Harris Early.....	.10	.15	.35	.90
Hungarian Honey...	.10	.15	.35	.90
Striped Gipsy.....	.10	.15	.35	.90
Kleckly Sweet.....	.10	.15	.35	.90
Halbert's Honey...	.10	.15	.35	.90
Tom Watson.....	.10	.15	.35	.90
Citron.....	.10	.15	.35	.90
OKRA				
White Velvet.....	.10	.15	.35	.80
Dwarf Green.....	.10	.15	.35	.80
Long Green.....	.10	.15	.35	.80
PARSLEY				
Moss Curled.....	.10	.20	.40	1.00
Hamburg.....	.10	.20	.40	1.00
Plain.....	.10	.20	.40	1.00

ONION



Yellow Globe Danvers

The most important thing in growing Onions is to have good seed—seed that will *come up and produce the variety you want*. Our onion seed is all grown from selected onions, uniform in size and shape and true to type. All inferior ones are pulled and the parent stock is just as perfect as it is possible for us to get it. We have traced the strains we offer from generation to generation. This is what we call pedigree seed—when we know the parent stock for years back. We know onions—the Wethersfield Red originated in Wethersfield—and we are confident that our strain of onion seed is unrivaled. The soil for onions should be a rich loam, thoroughly mixed with well-rotted manure. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked in drills fourteen inches apart covering with soil about one-half inch. Begin cultivating as soon as rows can be seen and keep the ground thoroughly clean, for once Onions are choked by weeds they never produce as good or as full a crop.

If thinning is needed the young plants may be used for salad. *Remember: Hart's Extra Selected Onion Seed cannot be surpassed at any price.*

One ounce to 100 feet, 5 pounds to 1 acre

Southport Red Globe—Large sized, perfect globe-shaped onions, with small neck, smooth and glossy and of a deep, purplish-red color. The flesh is white, tinted with purple, fairly mild and fine grained. An excellent keeper and a good shipper.

Wethersfield Red—The old standby. One that has never been surpassed. A fine, large, somewhat flat sort of a deep purplish-red; very productive and a fine keeper. Produces a firm, solid onion of excellent flavor.

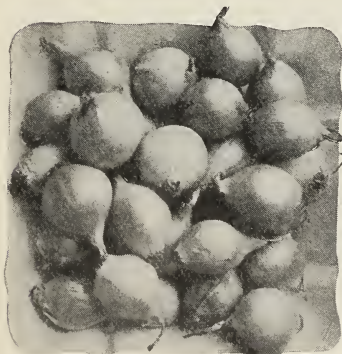
Extra Early Red Flat—Very early, mild and medium in size, similar to the Wethersfield Red in shape and color but not as good an all-purpose onion.

Danver's Yellow Globe—Not as perfect a globe type as the Southport and consequently not as popular but a very desirable onion to grow, free from scullions, a heavy yielder of fine color and cures well.

ONION	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Southport Red Globe	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.60	\$2.00
Ex. Ea. Red Flat....	.10	.25	.60	2.00
Weth. Red.....	.10	.25	.60	2.00
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.10	.25	.60	2.00
Southport Yellow Globe.....	.10	.25	.60	2.00
White Portugal....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Southport White Globe.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Yellow Prizetaker...	.10	.25	.60	2.00
Australian Brown...	.10	.25	.60	2.00
Japanese.....	.15	.50	1.50	5.00
Sweet Spanish.....	.10	.45	1.40	4.50
				5 lbs. 10 lbs.
ONION SETS	1 lb.	per lb.	per lb.	
Red.....	\$0.25	\$0.24	\$0.23	
White.....	.25	.24	.23	
Yellow.....	.25	.24	.23	
Japanese.....	.25	.24	.23	
Australian Brown.....	.25	.24	.23	

Write for Prices on 1 bushel or more.

ONION SETS



Yellow Sets



White Sets



Red Sets

ONIONS—Continued

Southport Yellow Globe—Most profitable yellow market onion. A true globe shape with a small neck and thick skin; a deep golden yellow with crisp, white flesh. Mild in flavor and an excellent storage keeper. Our strain is very fine.

Yellow Prizetaker—Largest and mildest onion grown, bulbs are round and of a light yellow color. Very productive.

Sweet Spanish—*Extra* large yellow onion. Early and productive. Mild flavored and a good keeper. A recent introduction which is rapidly becoming popular. You will make no mistake in trying this.

White Portugal—Large flat white onion, mild and good flavor, used for a pickling onion when small and for bunching when large.

Southport White Globe—Snow-white in color, skin thin and paper-like; flesh crisp and good grained.

Australian Brown—Well-known for its keeping qualities and peculiar brown color. Very early, half-globe shaped and productive.

Japanese or Ebenezer—A splendid round yellow onion of a mild, pleasant flavor. Very few seedmen have the true strain and our supply is limited. This onion is the most productive and the best keeper of all.

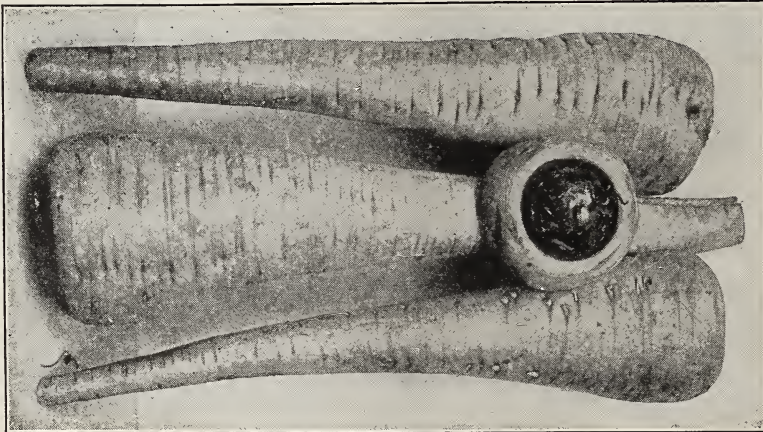
ONION SETS

Culture—These are the very small-sized Onions that have been grown from seed and wintered over. Set them out in the open ground as early in the spring as ground can be worked, in drills fourteen inches apart, and four inches in the row. Keep well cultivated and they will produce large Onions ready for the market much earlier than can be raised from seed, and always command much higher prices. They are ready for use as soon as bulbs are of fair size. They may be used green and for bunching. Weight per bushel, 32 pounds. Eight to ten bushels

Red Sets
White Sets

Yellow Sets
Australian Brown Sets
Japanese Sets

PARSNIP



Champion Hollow Crown Parsnip

Sow in April or early May. Parsnips require a long time to mature and are cultivated the same as carrots. They may be dug and stored for winter use but if left in the ground until spring the flavor is greatly improved.

One ounce to 100 feet, 6 pounds to 1 acre

Champion Hollow Crown—Roots half long, thick, perfectly smooth with a clean skin of a pure white color. Flesh is tender and of the best quality. Our strain uniform and large and produces coreless roots of very excellent flavor.

PEPPER

Sow in hotbed from February to April, transplant when all danger from frost is over, in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Seed may be sown outside in May.

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants

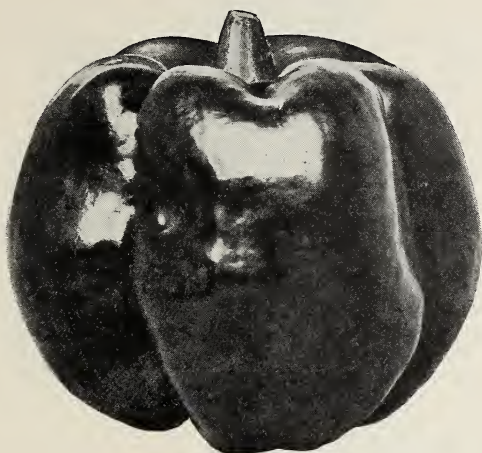
Worldbeater—The finest large pepper yet introduced. Similar to Ruby King in shape, but broader at the top. Very prolific and exceptionally mild. Can even be eaten raw without

burning. Fruit is light green at first, later turning to scarlet. Flesh thick and an excellent shipper. A pepper we thoroughly recommend.

Harris Earliest—Bears profusely and matures early. Dwarf in growth, red and mild flavored. Can always be relied upon to produce a good crop.

PARSNIP	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Hollow Crown.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$1.00
PEPPER	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Worldbeater.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.35	\$4.50
Harris Earliest.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.00
Pimento.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.00
Chinese Giant.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Bull Nose or Bell.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.00
Sweet Mountain.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.00
Ruby King.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.00
Neapolitan.....	.10	.35	1.25	4.00
Long Cayenne.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.50
Red Cherry.....	.10	.40	1.35	

PEPPER—Continued



Ruby Giant Pepper

Pimento—Medium-sized, top shaped fruit, smooth and glossy, thick fleshed. Red when ripe and excellent for salads, stuffing and canning.

Chinese Giant—Largest of the mild, red sorts. Fruit thick and square-ended. A brilliant scarlet in color.

Bull Nose or Bell—Early scarlet pepper. Mild and sweet. Blunt ended and prolific. Very popular sort.

Ruby King—Resembles the above but somewhat larger. Excellent for slicing, salads and for stuffing.

Sweet Mountain—Resembles the Bull Nose but is longer, bright red, mild and sweet.

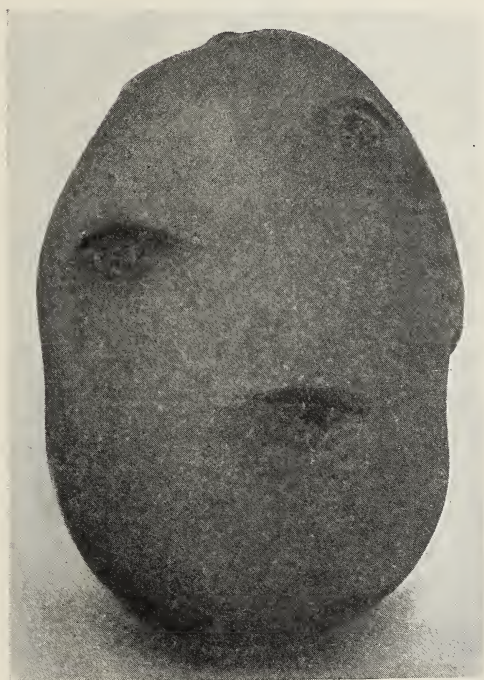
Neapolitan—The earliest and most productive large variety. One of the sweetest and mildest. Fruit of upright growth and a brilliant red in color.

Long Red Cayenne—Fruit long and narrow. Often curved and twisted. Bright red, hot and pungent in flavor.

Red Cherry—Fruit small, round and cherry shaped. Scarlet and very hot.

Squash—Fruit small, flat, glossy dark red, early, productive, thick-fleshed and mild.

POTATOES



Early Ohio Potato

The potato will thrive in almost any soil or climate. Old sod plowed the previous fall will produce the most abundant and certain crop. On no other crop are the results from the use of phosphates more manifest than on the Potato. Organic manure promotes rot and blight while commercial

fertilizer prevents it and will grow smooth, fine tubers. Plant as early in the spring as ground can be worked, in rows two and one-half feet apart, hills about one and one-half feet apart in the row. Cut one or two eyes from the surface to the center of the tuber and plant in each hill; cover three or four inches. Cultivate well and frequently from the time the young plants appear until they blossom.

From 8 to 10 bushels to the acre

Experiment at various agricultural stations has proved that without doubt the certified seed potato produces the best and the finest crop. The cost is slightly more than that of merely selected stock but the crop is decidedly worth the extra charge. We have discontinued handling anything but certified Maine grown seed, whenever it is possible to secure both stocks. The selected seed we offer, however, is pedigreed and extra fine. Good seed certainly repays the slightly higher cost.

From 8 to 10 bushels to the acre

165 pounds per sack, 60 pounds per bushel

Early Rose—Round, medium-sized early sort. Skin a faint pink, flesh white and firm. A good yielder. The earliest maturing potato. We offer selected seed of excellent quality. Peck 85 cents; ½ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$5.00.

Spaulding Rose—Potatoes are larger and rounder than the Early Rose but ripen a little later. The yield is heavy and they are better in every respect. *Certified seed only.* Peck, \$1.00; ½ bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.25; sack, \$5.50.

Early Ohio—Small vines ripening early. Potatoes are oval with blunt ends and have light pink skin with shallow eyes. They are large and of fine flavor. *Selected seed.* Peck, 85 cents; ½ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00 sack, \$5.00.

Beauty of Hebron—Large and tender tubers. Medium early. Fruit oval with large eyes and a brownish white skin. *Selected stock.* Peck, 85 cents; ½ bushel, \$1.25; bushel, \$2.00; sack, \$5.00.

POTATOES—Continued

Irish Cobblers—Most popular early potato. Round, pure white, extra early and of finest quality. Potatoes ripen uniformly in size and yield heavily. *Certified seed only.* Peck, \$1.00; ½ bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.25; sack, \$5.50.

Green Mountains—Round, slightly flattened, with few and shallow eyes. Skin is white and slightly netted. A medium late sort and one of the heaviest yielders. *Certified seed.* Peck, \$1.00; ½ bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.25; sack, \$5.50.

MUSTARD

Excellent greens and salad flavoring. Sow in drills in early spring.

White English—Leaves smooth and deeply cut. Color dark green.

Chinese—Leaves larger than the above. Sweet and pungent.

PUMPKIN

Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way after soil is warm. Cultivate until the leaves begin to run. Store in a dry place during the winter and avoid bruising.

One ounce to 20 hills, 4 pounds per acre

Connecticut Field—The Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving Pumpkin. Productive, large orange-colored field sort. Flesh deep, rich yellow, fine grained and well flavored, good for pies and stock feed.

Small Sugar (Pie)—Small and handsome. Sweet and fine-grained. The standard for pies.

King of the Mammoth—Largest of all. Flattened round in shape, light orange color and of good quality, sometimes called Jumbo.

Cheese—Large, flattened, round. Mottled light green and yellow, changing to a creamy white. Flesh is yellow and tender.

PEAS



Sutton's Excelsior

Alaska—Very early. Smooth. Seed larger than First and Best and blue green in color. Matures uniformly and bears prolifically. Pods two and one-half inches long, straight, round, well-filled. Height two and one-half feet.

EARLY VARIETIES

World's Record—An improved type of Gradus, slightly earlier, shorter, true to type and more productive. Pods four inches long, broad, pointed and well filled. Height two feet.

Thomas Laxton—Hardier and slightly earlier than the Gradus and a more abundant yielder. Pods three and one-quarter inches long, straight and round. Height 3 feet.

Gradus—Large, wrinkled and early. Peas, large and tender, of good quality and flavor. Pods four inches long, straight, slightly rounded at the point. Height 3 feet.

EARLY DWARF VARIETIES

Hundredfold—An improved Laxtonian. Pod and foliage a darker green and more productive. Perhaps the best of all market gardener's sorts.

Peter Pan—A type of Laxtonian. Large podded, early and of superb quality. A variety we consider as one of the best both for the market and the home garden. Height one and one-half feet.

Blue Bantam—Splendid, large podded dwarf. Pointed pods of deep green, four inches long, broad and straight. An improvement over the Laxtonian. Height one and one-half feet.

Laxtonian—Pods 3½ to 4 inches long, slightly curved. An easy pea to pick and a very heavy yielder. One of the best for home and market gardens. Pods and vines dark green. Height 1½ feet.

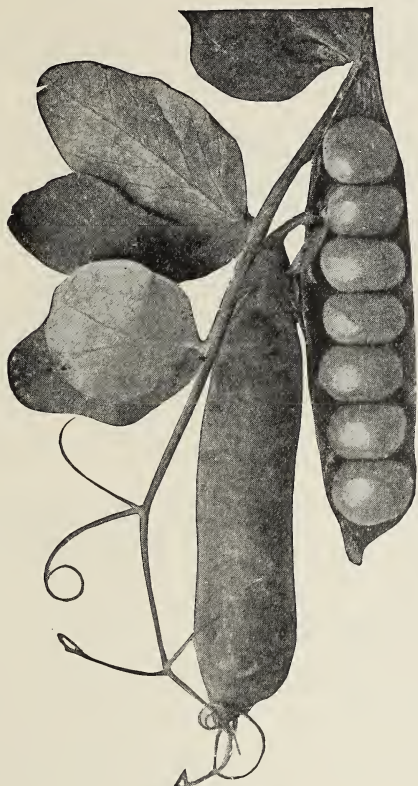
The smooth sorts may be sown first, the wrinkled varieties about a week later. If planted too early there is danger of the seed rotting in the ground. Dig a wide furrow about four inches deep and cover the seed with one inch of soil. The plant roots need support and as the sprout grows, heap the dirt up around it. It is well to plant dwarf varieties in rows two feet apart, three feet for the medium high sorts and four feet for the tall. Thorough cultivation keeps the weeds down and aids the growth of the Pea.

EXTRA EARLY

First and Best—Early, productive and hardy. Pods smooth, two and one-half inches long, round, light green and blunt. Height two and one-half feet. Seed smooth and small.

MUSTARD	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Chinese Broad Leaf.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	
White English.....		.10	.25	
PUMPKIN	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Conn. Field.....		\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.90
Small Sugar.....		.10	.25	.90
Large Cheese.....		.10	.25	.90
King of the Mammoth.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25

PEAS—Continued



Thomas Laxton

Stratagem—One of the finest peas for garden and table use. Heavy cropper with large, handsome pods. Pods four and one-half inches long, broad and dark green. Peas large and of superior quality. Height, two feet.



Blue Bantam

Nott's Excelsior—Standard, extra early dwarf pea. Medium green in color, stout and heavy. Pods three inches long, straight and blunt. Excellent quality. Height one and one-half feet.

Sutton's Excelsior—The finest dwarf pea, similar to Nott's but bearing large broad pods filled with large peas; very tender and of a most delicious flavor. Abundant cropper and an ideal sort for all purposes. Height one and one-half feet.

American Wonder—Pod two and one-half inches long, crowded to the end with peas. Vigorous and productive. A very desirable variety. Height, one foot.

Premium Gem—Peas of fine flavor, good yielder and very hardy and prolific. Pods two and one-half inches long, straight and well filled. Height, one and one-half feet.

Dwarf Telephone or Carter's Daisy—Vines luxuriant and heavy and an abundant bearer. Pods four and one-half inches long, broad and straight. Often contains nine or ten peas. Resembles the tall Telephone in many respects. Height, two feet.

Little Marvel—Closely resembling Nott's but a trifle broader. Pods heavily set, well filled and produced in pairs. Height, one and one-half feet.

Horsford's Market Garden—Abundant bearer. Peas of a delicious flavor. Steady in habits and of uniform growth and maturity. Pods two and three-quarters inches long, straight and medium. Height, two feet.

PEAS	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	Peck	Bushel
First and Best	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$3.50	\$12.00
Alaska.....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
World's Rec-					
ord.....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Thomas Lax-					
ton.....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Gradus.....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Hundredfold .	.25	.45	.80	4.00	13.50
Peter Pan....	.25	.45	.80	4.00	13.50
Blue Bantam .	.25	.45	.80	4.00	13.50
Laxtonian....	.25	.45	.80	4.00	13.50
Nott's Excel-					
sior.....	.25	.40	.70	3.50	12.00
Sutton's Ex-					
celsior.....	.25	.40	.70	3.50	12.00
Amer. Wonder	.25	.40	.70	3.50	12.00
Premium Gem	.25	.40	.70	3.50	12.00
Dwarf Telephone					
or Carter's					
Daisy.....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Little Marvel.	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Horsford's					
Market Gar-					
den.....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Stratagem....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Bliss Ever-					
bearing....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Alderman.....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Telephone....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00
Champion of					
England....	.25	.40	.70	3.75	13.00

PEAS—Continued

Bliss Everbearing—Pods three inches long, broad, blunt and light green in color. Vigorous and branching in growth. Height, two and one-half feet.

LATE VARIETIES—TALL

Alderman—Large podded, robust and vigorous. Pods four and one-half to five inches long, straight and pointed at the end. Height about four feet.

Telephone—Pods five to five and one-half inches long, broad, straight, pointed and well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. The standard tall sort. Height about four feet.

Champion of England—Large, tender and luscious. Hardy and vigorous. Pods three inches long, blunt and broad. Height, four feet.

RADISH



Vick's Scarlet Globe Radishes

To get the best radish, loosen the soil and enrich as much as possible. The faster they grow the more crisp and tender they are. Anything which will hasten their growth is beneficial. Sow in rows one foot apart and thin to two inches. Early Scarlet Globe is perhaps the best, either for forcing or outdoor sowing.

One ounce to 75 feet of drill

Early Scarlet Turnip—A well-known variety. Early, round, deep scarlet color; very crisp and tender.

French Breakfast—Handsome olive shape. Bright red with the exception of a clear white tip on the bottom. Grows very rapidly. Rather small at maturity.

White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler—Round deep scarlet shading to a white tip on the bottom. Very early.

Vick's Early Scarlet Globe—(Market Grower's Strain.) An extra selected strain. Roots globe shaped and a bright red with a short root. Always crisp and tender. The most popular sort.

Early Long Scarlet—About six inches long and a bright red, uniform in size and color. An old standard variety.

White Icicle—Best early, long, white sort. Very crisp and tender and a beautiful wax-like white.

Round Black Spanish—Winter variety. Roots somewhat top shaped about three inches in diameter. Black in color with flesh white and crisp.

Long Black Spanish—Eight to nine inches long and two to three inches in diameter. Similar to above.

Chinese Rose (Winter)—One of the most popular fall and winter sorts. Roots about six inches long, smooth skin of a rose color. Flesh very firm and crisp.

Olive Shaped Scarlet—Of an attractive olive shape. Deep scarlet in color.

White Strassburg—About five inches long. Skin and flesh pure white. Will remain firm and brittle longer than most varieties.

Giant White Stuttgart—Large and top shaped, of a clear white color, fine fall or summer radish.

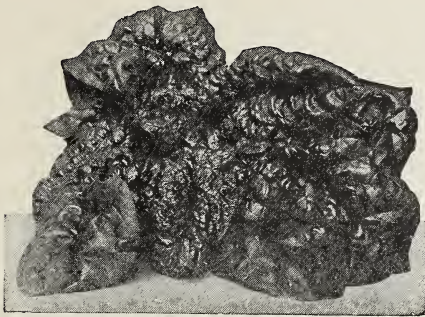
RHUBARB

Roots may be grown from seed sown in the spring and are ready to transplant to the permanent bed the following year.

Myatt's Victoria—Earliest of all; stalks are large and colored light green and scarlet.

RADISH	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
Ea. Scarlet Turnip...	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.25
French Breakfast...	.10	.15	.35	1.00
White Tipped Scarlet Turnip or Sparkler.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Vick's Early Scarlet Globe.....	.10	.15	.30	.90
Early Long Scarlet..	.10	.15	.35	1.00
White Icicle.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Round Black Spanish	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Long Black Spanish.	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Chinese Rose.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Olive Shaped Scarlet.	.10	.15	.35	1.00
White Strassburg....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Giant White Strassburg.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Giant White Stuttgart.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
NOTE: In lots of 5 lbs. or more 75c per lb.				
RHUBARB	Pkt.			
Myatt's Victoria....	\$0.10			

SPINACH



Victoria Spinach

Sow spinach as early as possible in the spring. It takes about four to five weeks to mature. For use in the fall sow August 1 and to winter over, sow in September. Spinach runs to seed very quickly in dry, hot weather so to avoid having the crop mature too quickly avoid planting in the hot season. Fall spinach grows to a large size and may be used until the ground freezes.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 10 to 12 pounds per acre

King of Denmark—A new sort with remarkable lasting qualities. It stands two weeks longer before running to seed than any other variety and is a larger and better yielder. A fine spinach for the market gardener.

Giant Thick Leaved—Leaves large and arrow shaped. Resembles Viroflay.

Prickly—Long standing, late maturing, leaves round, thick and dark green. Medium sized.

Bloomsdale Savoy—Early and hardy, one of the best for market. Will run to seed quickly in hot weather. Of medium size, considerably crumpled and blistered. A glossy deep green.

Viroflay—Leaves large, broad, thick and arrow-shaped. Crumpled slightly and dark green in color. Desirable because of its clean appearance and upright growth.

Victoria—Leaves large, thick and wrinkled; round on the edges and dark green in color. Stands hot weather well and runs to seed slowly.

New Zealand—The "perpetual" summer spinach. Is not affected by the heat. Really a distinct type because the plant is composed of a number of branching shoots bearing small, finely cut leaves. May be cut off at the bottom and will quickly grow up again.

Yellow's Resistant—A strain of Savoy, very dark green, and quick growing. Resists blight and rust and therefore an invaluable variety for the market gardener. This is a recent introduction which is destined to become very popular.

SALSIFY VEGETABLE OYSTER

The best roots are grown on rather light soil but good ones can be produced on any good earth. Sow seed in May in rows two feet apart and thin plants to three inches. The general culture is like parsnip. Delicious stews may be made from them resembling nothing so much as oyster stew.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A large improved variety of the very best quality.

SORREL

Garden sorrel is used for greens like spinach or for flavoring. Sow in the spring in good soil and thin plants to four inches.

Improved Broad Leaved—The best sort.

INSECT PESTS

Perhaps the most troublesome insect pest we have to deal with is the Aphid which attacks early Peas, Lettuce and Cabbage. A complete remedy for these pests is a spray or dust made of tobacco. In fact, tobacco in any form may be applied with confidence.

Lime or ground bone will be found to be an efficient preventative of blight or rust on the young shoots of vine seeds such as squash, pumpkin, cucumbers or melons. Not only is the insect disturbed but vine growth is encouraged. Ground lime also prevents "club-foot" on cabbages.

Sucking insects are controlled by contact insecticides such as soap solutions, oil emulsions and tobacco sprays.

Chewing insects are controlled by poisonous insecticides such as Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green or Hellibore.

Borers must be dug out as insecticides are hard to apply for good effect.

Remember, do not be worried by insects. Merely take the time required and apply the proper remedies.

SPINACH	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs. and over
King of Denmark...	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.55	\$0.40
Giant Thick Leaved	.10	.25	.50	.30
Prickly.....	.10	.30	.55	.40
Bloomsdale Savoy...	.10	.25	.50	.30
Viroflay.....	.10	.25	.50	.30
Victoria.....	.10	.25	.50	.30
New Zealand.....	.10	.30	.80	
Yellow Resistant...	.10	.30	.55	.40
SORREL	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	
Improved Broad Leaved.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50	
SALSIFY				
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	.10	.35	1.10	

SQUASH



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

Seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is over. In open ground plant in hills ten feet apart. Cultivate until the plants begin to run. A warm, light, rich soil is best. This may be enriched by mixing a little commercial fertilizer with the soil in each hill.

One ounce to 15 to 20 hills, 3 to 4 pounds per acre

FALL or WINTER VARIETIES

True Hubbard—The standard. Fruits are large, dark green, flesh bright, orange-yellow, cooking dry with an excellent flavor. Our strain is well selected and will be found satisfactory in every way.

Warted Hubbard—Similar to the above but heavily warted and a very attractive dark green. Sells very readily on the market.

Blue Hubbard—A new selection from the Hubbard. Fruit a grayish-blue color, large growing and a very good keeper due to its hard shells. Quality even better than the Hubbard. Seed supply is always rather short.

Golden Hubbard—Similar to the Hubbard but smaller and earlier. Fruit is hard and strong and of an orange-red color. Flesh is of the best quality. An excellent keeper.

Delicious—The finest flavored winter squash of all. Top shaped in form and dark green. Flesh is orange, very dry and of delicious sweetness.

Boston Marrow—In form and size similar to Hubbard, shell orange in color. Flesh yellow. Excellent for canning and for pies.

Essex Hybrid—Turban shaped, red in color. Rather dark fleshed. An excellent keeper of fine quality.

Fall or Winter Crookneck—Medium in size and yellow-shelled. A well-known, old-fashioned sort.

Marblehead—Much like Hubbard but earlier. Skin smooth, hard shelled and bluish-gray in color.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Giant Summer Crookneck—Fruit much larger than the Common sort while just as early and tender. Color a deep yellow, very warty. Fruit often two feet long.

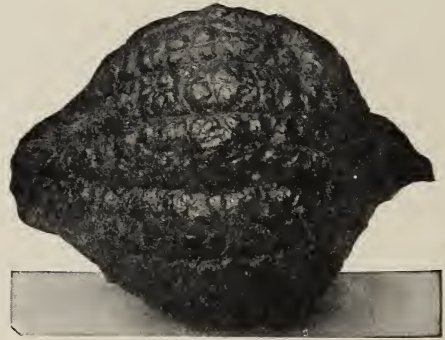
Common Summer Crookneck—Early and of fine quality. Vines very bushy and so may be planted close together.

White Bush Scallop—Fruit round, white and scalloped around the edges. Excellent quality. The old-fashioned Patty Pan.

Vegetable Marrow—About nine inches long and oblong in shape. Shell a light yellow with white flesh.

Italian Vegetable Marrow (Cocozelle Longe)—Oblong, furrowed and ribbed. About 12 x 5, dark green in color mottled with yellow and striped.

Plymouth Rock—Greyish green, soft-shelled about 30 x 9 in size. Cooks smooth and has a delicious flavor. A summer squash when young but when full grown is an excellent winter sort. Splendid for the home garden.



True Hubbard Squash

SQUASH	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
True Hubbard	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$1.50
Warted Hubbard.....	.10	.20	.40	1.50
Blue Hubbard	.15	.50	1.10	4.00
Golden Hubbard.....	.10	.20	.40	1.50
Delicious.....	.10	.20	.40	1.50
Boston Marrow.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25
Essex Hybrid.	.10	.20	.40	1.50
Fall or Winter Crookneck..	.10	.20	.40	1.50
Marblehead...	.10	.20	.40	1.50
Giant Summer Crookneck..	.10	.20	.40	1.50
Common Summer Crookneck.....	.10	.20	.40	1.50
White Bush Scallop....	.10	.20	.35	1.25
Vegetable Marrow....	.10	.20	.40	1.50
Italian Vegetable Marrow.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25
Plymouth Rock.....	.10	.30	.60	

TOMATO



Hart's Improved Stone Tomato

Tomatoes do best in a light, warm, not over-rich soil. For early plants sow during March or April in the hotbed in drills three inches apart, four or five seeds to the inch; cover lightly. If preferred, they may be started in boxes in some sunny window in the house. Transplant when two inches high into other hotbeds or into boxes or single pots and place in the frames. Avoid crowding the plants; four inches is as near as they should stand in the frames. Lift the sash on warm sunny days and two to three weeks before setting outside gradually harden by exposure to the night air. Set four feet apart each way in the open ground in May as soon as danger from frost is past. For later use sow in the open ground in May and transplant when large enough to handle. By training the vines on trellises or on stakes the fruit will ripen earlier and be more productive and of better quality.

One ounce to 1,200 plants

Wayahead—A very early, smooth, solid, red variety about the size of the Earliana ripening a few days earlier. A decided improvement in tomatoes.

Burbank—The earliest tomato grown. A wonderful yielder and free from blight. Bright crimson with solid meat. The skin peels freely from the flesh and is unexcelled for slicing. Very fine sort for the home and market grower.

John Baer—An extra early variety enormously productive. Fruit produced in clusters in center of plant. Scarlet red, thick-fleshed, excellent for slicing.

Bonny Best—Wonderful early sort, which produces enormous crops. Fruit is large and smooth and of a deep scarlet color. One of the very best, both for market and the home table.

June Pink—Similar to Earliana differing in that it has purple fruit. The best of the early purple or pink sorts.

Earliana—Very early. Fruit good sized, round, smooth and very solid. Produced in clusters in the center of the plant. A bright scarlet in color and one of the most desirable of all tomatoes.

Hart's Improved Stone—This variety is rapidly coming into favor with canners and market gardeners everywhere, because of its fine vine growth and splendid stand of fruit. The outside walls are fully one-quarter inch thick, with a great deal of pulp on the inside and small seed cavities. This is our own selection and will be found to be of the very highest quality.

Golden Queen—Ripens early, is large, smooth and solid; color a golden-yellow.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Medium sized tomato but early. Fruit smooth and solid and of fine quality. Good canning sort.

Dwarf Stone—Best of the dwarf tomatoes. Fruit large, smooth, round, very solid and of a deep scarlet.

Dwarf Champion—Dwarf sort of compact, upright growth, fruit smooth, solid and of medium size. Pink in color and quite early.

Ponderosa—Large and purple fruited. Solid with but few seeds. Has a tendency to split but for home use is one of the best.

Yellow Plum—Light yellow and of fine quality. Small and oval-shaped.

Red Plum—Like the above but deep red in color.

Yellow Pear—About one inch in diameter. Sweet and prolific and a good keeper. Shaped like a pear.

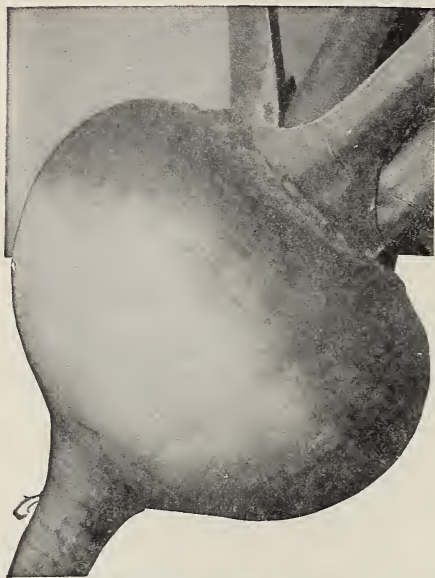
Strawberry or Husk—Small yellow fruit inclosed in a husk. Has a peculiar flavor.

Acme—Early, hardy and productive, round and smooth and of a purplish pink color.

Peach—Resembles a peach in size and shape and the skin is covered with a light down. Much used for preserves and pickles.

TOMATO	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Wayahead.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$8.00
Burbank.....	.15	.50	1.50	
John Baer.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Bonny Best.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
June Pink.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Earliana.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Hart's Imp. Stone...	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Golden Queen.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Chalk's Ea. Jewel...	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Stone.....	.10	.45	1.35	4.50
Dwarf Champion.....	.10	.45	1.35	4.50
Ponderosa.....	.10	.45	1.35	
Yellow Plum.....	.10	.45	1.35	
Red Plum.....	.10	.45	1.35	
Yellow Pear.....	.10	.45	1.35	
Strawberry or Husk.	.10	.45	1.35	
Acme.....	.10	.45	1.35	
Peach.....	.15	.50	1.50	

TURNIP



Yellow Globe Turnip

For the main crop the old rule is best, "Sow turnips the 25th of July, wet or dry". Fine crops, however, are matured if sown early in August. A liberal dressing of commercial fertilizer will give the best crop. Sow broadcast and rake in well. For summer use sow the early flat varieties as early as the ground can be worked, in drills fourteen inches apart. Cover lightly and thin to six to eight inches. Never use fresh manure in growing turnips.

One ounce to 200 feet of drill, 2 to 3 pounds to the acre

Snowball—Round, pure white turnip of the finest quality. Has small tops and is a quick grower.

White Top Strap Leaf—Identical with Purple Top Strap Leaf in everything but color being pure white.

Cowhorn—Long white turnip used for stock feeding. Also of fine quality for the table. A rapid grower and can be sown late in the season.

Purple Top White Globe—Perfect globe-shape. Colored white, purple above the ground. Fine grained and sweet.

White Globe—Largest and most productive white turnip. Globe shaped, flattened on top. Skin smooth and white. Excellent for stock feeding.

Yellow Globe—Round, smooth and medium-sized. Yellow and of good quality.

Golden Ball—Early yellow sort, round with smooth yellow flesh. Excellent for table use and market.

White Egg—Globe shaped white turnip with fine table qualities.

RUTA RAGAS

White French—Globe-shaped white variety with green tops. Of excellent quality.

American Purple Top Yellow—Productive type with a small neck, long and globular in form, with a small tap root, bright yellow with a purple top. Flesh sweet and tender.

Long Island Yellow—Similar to the above, but roots more globular. Flesh of the highest quality.

White Rock—Very early, round and white. Firm hard flesh; good in every respect.

RAPE

Extensively used for pasturing of hogs and cattle. Matures in six weeks. Its fattening properties are twice as great as those of clover and for green manuring of exhausted soils it has no equal.

Dwarf Essex—The best variety.

TOBACCO

Sow in a hotbed or box in the house during March and April and transplant the seedlings once before setting out. Set in rows three feet apart and keep clear of weeds.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Leaf long and broad; used for cigar wrappers and home use.

Havana—The best imported strain. Used also for wrappers and filler.

		10 lbs. and	
RAPE	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.	over
Dwarf Essex.....	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.20
TOBACCO	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Connecticut Seed Leaf..	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
Havana.....	.10	.40	1.25

TURNIP	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Snowball.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.70	\$0.60
White Top Strap Leaf	.10	.20	.70	.60
Cowhorn.....	.10	.20	.70	.60
Purple Top White				
Globe.....	.10	.20	.70	.60
White Globe.....	.10	.20	.70	.60
Yellow Globe.....	.10	.20	.70	.60
Golden Ball.....	.10	.20	.70	.60
White Egg.....	.10	.25	.80	.65

RUTA BAGAS	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
White French.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.80	\$0.65
American Purple Top				
Yellow.....	.10	.25	.80	.65
Long Island Yellow..	.10	.25	.80	.65
White Rock.....	.10	.25	.80	.65



CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON—Situated at Wethersfield.

Showing a portion of their beautiful lawn comprising some eight or more acres, which was sown with Hart's Lawn Seed.

LAWN GRASS SEED

The lawn is the final touch to the finished house. Whether it is planned by a skilled architect, and built at great expense, or whether it is built on the simple plan compelled by economy, a well made lawn will improve the most handsome, and soften the lines of the simplest structure. It is the one necessary touch of nature within the reach of all.

Take Care of the Soil, We Will Take Care of the Seed

If but one-half the care were bestowed on the preparation of the soil as we devote to the care of the seed, there would be many better lawns. The soil problem is the biggest of all. How often in building a house, the lifeless sub-soil is thrown out from the cellar excavation, covering the good top soil and thus placing it way beyond the reach of the roots. This mistake once made is only remedied at great expense. It is economy, and quite essential to enrich the soil with suitable fertilizers of lasting character before sowing the seed.

We Do Not Use any Chaff to Cheapen Our Seed As Many Do

Our mixture is composed of only the best evergreen, perennial, thick-swarding grasses, blended in proportions to secure an even turf and a lasting lawn. The quality of the grasses used in our mixture is plainly indicated by the heavy well-developed seed.

Our mixture weighs 20 pounds to the bushel. One pound will sow about 300 square feet of new ground. Twenty pounds about one-eighth of an acre.

Culture—April and May are two good months to lay down a lawn and sow the seed. August and September are also good months and give the grass time to make a good growth before winter sets in. Seed does not start well during the hot, dry mid-summer months.

After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly in the soil, and should be rolled over every spring as soon as frost is out of the ground. All lawns are benefitted by frequent mowing, but do not cut too close in hot, dry weather, or too late in the fall.

Lawn Grass.

Hart's Special Mixture.....	40c. per lb.
Per bushel of 20 lbs.....	\$6.00.
Evergreen Choice Mixture.....	35c. per lb.
Per bushel of 20 lbs.....	\$5.00.
Shady Place Mixture.....	45c. per lb.
Per bushel of 20 lbs.....	\$8.00.

Pulverized Sheep Manure, as a top dressing for lawns has no equal. About one pound to every 30 square feet should be applied two or three times during the season preferable just before or after a rain. It will stimulate the grass, in fact, make a new lawn of it.

Prices; 5 lbs. 35c., 10 lbs. 60c., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$2.00, 5 bags \$14.00, one-half ton \$24.00, ton \$43.00.

SEE INSIDE BACK COVER

If more than a bushel of Lawn Grass Seed is wanted, write us for prices.



Hay Making

GRASS SEEDS

We handle only the best grades of grass seeds. The cost to seed down an acre of the best grade is only a very little more than for a poorer grade, possibly 25¢ to 50¢, but the difference in the crop of hay may be many dollars in favor of the better grade. Remember, the *best* is always the cheapest in the end.

Owing to the variations in market values, we are not always able, at the time our Catalog is printed, to quote fixed spring prices, but we guarantee our prices will be as low as the market will permit. We shall be glad, however, to quote prices at any time, on any quantity, and invite your correspondence.



Timothy

Timothy, or Herds Grass—(Choice Seed.) A favorite and valuable variety and produces large and profitable crops. Is often sown with Red Top and Clover. (Bushel 45 lbs.) Sow about 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 12¢, per bushel and over 11¢ per lb.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom—Also known as Bokahara Clover and slightly resembles Alfalfa in growth, but is taller, with stiffer stems; branches freely with small fragrant white flowers, which afford an excellent food for bees. It is a most valuable nitrogen gatherer. If cut early,

before getting too large, it makes good hay. (Bushel 60 lbs.) Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 23¢, 1 bushel and over 21¢ per lb.

Medium Red Clover—This is the variety most largely sown in all sections and is the most valuable of all the varieties. (Bushel 60 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 40¢, 1 bushel and over, 38¢ per lb.

Red Top—Fancy Recleaned. Very valuable for both hay and permanent pasture. Will grow well in almost any soil moist or dry; and is a valuable addition to sow with Timothy and Clover. (Bushel 36 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 24¢, 1 bushel and over, 22¢ per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass—A very valuable pasture grass, and used largely in Lawn Grass Mixtures. It retains its verdure in the hottest weather. Recleaned seed 20 lbs. to the bushel. For pastures sow about 40 lbs. Lb. 45¢, 1 bushel and over, 40¢ per lb.

White Clover—Will thrive well in almost every soil and climate. Is valuable in permanent pastures and in connection with Blue Grass, affords the most nutritious food for sheep and cattle. Also makes a fine mixture for lawns. (Bushel 60 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 75¢, 1 bushel and over, 70¢ per lb.

Alsike Clover—This is perennial and very hardy and thrives well on wet or dry soils. Makes excellent forage for cattle and produces large crops of sweet and fragrant hay. (Bushel 60 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 30¢, 1 bushel and over, 28¢ per lb.

Grimm's Alfalfa—Renowned the world over for its hardiness, and the mainstay of the dairyman. It closely resembles Clover in habits of growth, and for feeding value it has no equal. It will produce large crops for many years if properly cared for. It should be cut every time it comes into bloom and not be allowed to run to seed. It requires a deep, fertile, well drained soil, rich in lime and free from weeds. One of the best methods of securing a stand is by inoculation. (We recommend Farm-o-Germ for inoculation.) Sow about 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 60¢, per bushel of 60 lbs., 55¢ per lb.



Farm Scene

GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Crimson Clover—An annual variety, producing large crops of green forage, or if cut while in bloom, makes excellent hay. It is also used as a grass manure and cover crop. Seed should be sown early in August or September. (Bushel 60 lbs.) Sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 20¢, 1 bu. and over, 18¢ per lb.

American Alfalfa—While not as hardy as Grimm's it closely resembles it in habits of growth and feeding value, and when a stand has been secured is a most valuable crop. (Bushel 60 lbs.) Lb. 32¢, 1 bushel and over, 30¢ per lb.

Orchard Grass—A very desirable pasture grass for stock, and will produce large crops of hay. Grows well in shady places. (Bushel 14 lbs.) Sow about 40 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 30¢, 1 bushel and over, 25¢ per lb.



Medium Red Clover

Mixture per acre recommended for hay
Timothy, 18 lbs. Red Top, 5 lbs. Clover, 3 lbs.

We offer this mixture at 16¢ per lb. F. O. B. Wethersfield. On all other mixtures of grasses a flat charge of 15¢ will be made.

We handle large quantities of Timothy, Red Top and Clovers, also Millets, and Grain Seeds, and if larger quantities than those we have quoted are wanted, be sure and write us stating quantities, and get our special prices.

MILLETS

Sudan Grass—While called Grass, it is an annual plant, and answers the same purpose as Millets. It will outyield almost any other annual hay crop, especially in dry weather. It is very nutritious and stock like it. Seed may be sown early in May, and the first cutting made early in July. Other cuttings may be made, or can be used as a pasture. (Bushel 32 lbs.) For broadcast sowing, 18 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15¢, 1 bushel and over 13¢ per lb.

Hungarian Grass—This well known forage crop can be sown early in June and is ready for cutting in about 60 days. It can also be sown in July and early August, after hay crops have been harvested to help out a short crop. Resists heat and drought well. (Bushel 48 lbs.) Sow 1 bushel to the acre. Lb. 11¢, 1 bushel and over, 10¢ per lb.

Japanese, or Barnyard Millet—A forage plant of great value, growing luxuriantly on most any soil and under indifferent conditions. It will grow in seasons of extreme drought and attain a height of 6 to 12 feet. (Bushel 32 lbs.) Sow 1 bushel to the acre. Lb. 11¢, 1 bushel and over, 10¢ per lb.

Golden Millet—This is a favorite variety for planting on good land to produce a large crop of hay or forage. Matures later than Hungarian and is of stronger growth. (Bushel 50 lbs.) Sow 1 bushel to the acre. Lb. 11¢, 1 bushel and over, 10¢ per lb.

SEED GRAINS

Big Four, Seed Oats—A large and heavy yielding variety. The straw stands up stiff and strong, and heads well. (Bushel 32 lbs.) Sow 1½ bushels to the acre. Per peck, 40¢, per bushel \$1.25. One bag and over, \$1.00 per bushel.



Harvesting Rye

SEED GRAINS—Continued

Silver Mine, Seed Oats—A prolific cropper, and one of the most prolific varieties grown. It makes a good growth of straw, which stands up well, and is well filled with plump grains. (Bushel 32 lbs.) Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre. Per peck 40¢, per bushel \$1.25. One bag and over, \$1.00 per bushel.

Barley Oderbrucher—This may be sown as early in the spring as possible without danger from frost. The straw is heavy and stands up well under a heavy crop. It is also largely grown in New England as a late fodder crop. It withstands the most severe frost and makes the best of green feed long after other kinds are gone. (Bushel 48 lbs.) Sow about 2 bushel to the acre. Per peck 75¢, per bushel \$2.50.

Winter Rye—The time for sowing is from the middle of August to the last of September. Sow broadcast or with a drill at the rate of one and one half bushels to the acre. This has no equal as a crop to be used for late fall or early spring pasture and is one of the best to plow under for green manure. (Bushel 56 lbs.) Write for prices.

Japanese Buckwheat—This is the best and most profitable variety. Flour is superior to that from any other variety. Ripens early. Sow 1 bushel to the acre broadcast, or $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels if in drills. (Bushel 48 lbs.) Per peck 75¢, per bushel \$2.50.

SOY BEANS

Soja, or Soy Beans—Plants grow eighteen inches in height and are immensely productive. It makes a good forage crop for feeding green. The plant being a legume is valuable as a soil enricher for plowing under. Sow broadcast at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre. Lb. 13¢, 10 lbs. and over 12¢ per lb.

If a quantity of any of the above is wanted, write for special prices.

COW PEAS

Whippoorwill—A standard variety. Lb. 13¢, 10 lbs. and over 12¢ lb.

VETCHES

Hairy Vetches—A hardy forage plant and very productive. Its extensive root growth and nitrogen-gathering properties make it valuable as a soil fertilizer, also as a cover crop to prevent the land from washing during winter storms. Seed should be sown broadcast, or drilled in, at the rate of one bushel per acre. If a half bushel of Rye is sown with the Vetch, the straw will furnish a support for the vines to run on, making them easier to mow for feed or to turn under with the plow. (Bushel 60 lbs.) Seed scarce. Write for prices.

Spring Vetches—For building up soils Vetches are invaluable, gathering up nitrogen from the air, and supplying to worn out or impoverished soil, just the necessary stimulant so greatly needed. As a fodder plant it provides abundant nourishment, and can be cured or made into ensilage. If sown alone, sow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed to the acre. May be sown with $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Spring Rye or Oats, which should assist in holding up the crop and making it easier to harvest. (Bushel 60 lbs.) Write for prices.

FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas—Entirely different from Cow Peas. A valuable crop for soiling and plowing under as a green manure, being rich in nitrogens and when sown with Oats or Barley, make a very nutritious fodder and stock will eat it greedily and thrive on it. Sow broad cast (2) bushels per acre—if sown with Oats, use one bushel, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Oats. Write for prices.

FLOWER SEEDS



Mixed Asters

Our flower seeds have no superiors, and few equals. We have used just as much care in the selection of fine flowers as we have of fine vegetables and we know the results will justify that care. There is a vast difference between ordinary flowers, and the gorgeous and beautiful blooms bred by careful selection and roguing. The utmost attention has been devoted to our flower seed section and we offer the largest and finest blossoms obtainable. Order some flower seeds with your vegetables. They will be a revelation to you.

Sowing the Seed—Nine-tenths of the failures in flowers come from the improper treatment of the seeds and young plants. *Never plant flower seeds* when the ground is wet. Make the soil surface as smooth and as fine as possible and cover each seed in proportion to its size. The finest seed should be merely pressed into the ground with a piece of board. It is best to plant first in boxes indoors and then to transplant as soon as the weather and the size of the plant permits. Nearly every flower plant is benefited by transplanting and we have indicated which ones should be sown in the open ground. If the seeds come up too thick be sure to thin them out when very young so as to give them plenty of room to develop. Stimulant is an ideal fertilizer for flower plants or house plants. It is fully described on page 48. When the plant is young it is well to shield from the hot sun with a piece of board or canvas to prevent parching.

Acrolinium—A pretty half-hardy annual producing white and rose colored double Daisy-like flowers. One of the everlasting family. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Adonis (Pheasant's Eye)—Seed should be sown in the autumn to insure early spring blooming. Will grow about one foot and produce small, brilliant, crimson flowers. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—A hardy annual of easy culture, especially valuable for bedding as it is literally covered with blossoms in summer. Sow the seed early in the spring either in boxes to transplant or out of doors and thin to four or six inches. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Asters—Our mixture contains all the standard colors as well as some of the rarer sorts and makes an extremely showy stand. The aster blooms most profusely from early to late summer and the flowers easily adapt themselves to table and house decorations. Seed may be sown indoors in January and the plant set in the garden April 1 to 15; sow out doors in April. Asters are a half-hardy annual. Our strain grows 1½ feet high and the same in width.

Mixed—The blossoms (which are large and full petaled) are borne on long stems or branches. The petals are straight and very beautiful. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 35¢.

White, Lavender, Crimson, Purple, Pink. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. \$1.00.



Asters



Gaillardia

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

Alyssum—Sweet (Little-Gem)—A fragrant hardy annual having the odor of honey and bearing spikes of small white flowers in great profusion throughout the winter, spring and summer. Without a doubt the best border plant. It is also useful for beds and baskets and will begin to bloom when quite small. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 35¢.

Antirrhinum—For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match Snapdragons. The flowers are of very large size, very fragrant, produced on immense long spikes which renders them extremely well adapted for cutting. They are easily raised from seed in any rich sunny bed. If intended for winter flowering inside cut back in September. Of late years the Snapdragon has become very popular for forcing and outdoor growing.



Cosmos

Majus—Including all the glorious shades of pink, rose, salmon and the stronger colors of orange and scarlet tints. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 30¢.

Maxium—This wonderful new group far surpasses anything yet introduced. In habit they are slightly taller than the Majus while the flowers are of magnificent size, closely packed on the spike. Contain the richest, rarest and most beautiful shades imaginable. These are the true Aristocrats of the Garden. Pkt. 20¢. Oz. \$3.00.

Aquilegia. (See Columbine.)

Artemesia (Summer Fir)—Ornamental foliage plant. Forms pyramidal bushes three to five feet high. The foliage is a rich dark green color. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 35¢.

Baby's Breath (See Gypsophila).

Bachelor's Button (See Centunea).

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff)—Climbing annual with small white flowers. The seed pods are curiously swelled or puffed and are quite attractive. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Balsam (Lady's Slipper)—A tender annual with brittle stems and foliage. Flowers both single and double in bright colors and variations are wax-like and very attractive. The individual blossoms floating in a dish of water exhibit their beauty to the best advantage. *Camelia-flowered Mixed.* Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Blanket Flower (See Gaillardia).

Blue Lace Flower (See Didiscus).

Calendula—A very hardy dwarf flower, blooming practically all the year round. Its culture is very easy and is desirable for inferior soils where more delicate flowers will not thrive. Calendulas are one of the finest of our winter flowers and are not affected by frosts. *Mixed.* Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Orange King—Double, dark orange-red flowers which grow to an enormous size. Pkt. 15¢. Oz. 75¢.

Calliopsis—Will grow luxuriantly in any situation and are most useful affording a constant supply of richly marked flowers for cutting. Is extremely showy and will bloom throughout the summer. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

California Poppy (See Escholtzia).

Campanula (See Canterbury Bell).



Petunia

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

Canary Bird Flower—A handsome rapid-growing annual flower. Very similar to Nasturtiums but the lobed leaves and deeply cut petals of its quaint canary colored flowers give the fanciful impression of a bird in flight. Should be sown indoors and transplanted. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Candytuft (Mixed)—Valuable for bedding and massing. The blossoms are borne on long spikes and the newer varieties are quite large flowering and very fragrant. Exquisite mixture of delicate colors. Six inches to one foot high. Sow in open ground and do not transplant. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Canterbury Bell—Exquisite bell-shaped blossoms of delicate tinges. Will bloom from seed the first year if sown early enough. These dainty flowers are useful as borders and for pot plants. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 60¢.

Canna—Very attractive for bedding and borders. Plants have bright red leaves and flowers and are extremely ornamental. Soak seed in tepid water several hours before planting. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 35¢.

Carnation (Marguerite)—Great favorites for their rich color and delightful fragrance. Sow seed early and transplant in March or April. The flowers are large and will produce continually. If slightly protected they will survive an ordinary winter and will bloom the following spring. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 75¢.

Castor Oil Bean (See Ricinus).

Catchfly (Silene)—A very showy crimson annual. About six inches in height. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Celosia Childsii (Chinese Wool Flower)—A species of Cockscomb possessing a large number of ball-shaped crimson flowers resembling a ball of silky wool. Grows about two and one-half feet high and is a splendid decorative plant for the garden. Can also be cut and dried for winter bouquets. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. \$2.00.

Centurea (Bachelor's Button) (Cyanus)—The old-fashioned corn flower. Flowers are large and well-formed and are great favorites for bedding and cutting. The seed offered is an extra-selected strain and will produce only the finest blooms. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin plants to three or four inches apart. Our strain is the double compact form of recent introduction and is easy to bloom and prompt to self sow. A novel effect is produced if sown with Escholtzia or Calliopsis. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Chinese Pinks—Height one foot. Similar to the ordinary Pink but with more brilliant shading and marking. Of easy culture and excellent for a show of exquisite color. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Chrysanthemum—It is impossible to describe the varied colors and markings of this exquisite flower. The forms are not the shaggy, bushy, flowers of the florist but plants one and one-half feet high covered with brightly colored single flowers, veritable glorified daisies—from early summer until frost. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.

Clarkia—The long sprays of bloom resemble peach blossoms and are very showy. They make beautiful cut flowers with their lovely shades of pink, rose, salmon, etc. Grows about eighteen inches high and blooms in great profusion. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 75¢.

Cockscomb—Magnificent combs of velvety looking flowers. Colors are brilliant shades of crimson and yellow. Very much prized for pots or summer flower beds. May be dried and used for Everlasting flowers. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Columbine (Aquilegia)—Thrives luxuriantly on any good soil suitable for the open garden, permanent beds and borders or edges of shrubbery. Blooms during May or June when flowers are



Larkspur



Double Hollyhock

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

scarce. Plants grow two to three feet high. Handsome shades of blue, orange, scarlet, yellow, white, mauve, pink, etc. Our mixture is composed of broad petaled long-spurred double sorts. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Convolvus (See Morning Glory).

Cosmos—One of the most showy and beautiful of all our annuals. Plants are borne on long slender stems and resemble single Dahlias.

Mixed—Good sized. Blooms of choice colors. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Giant Cosmos—The result of years of careful selection. Blooms 60 to 70 days after planting and under ordinary field cultivation produces blossoms from four to five inches across surpassing anything yet achieved. Pkt. 15¢. Oz. 60¢.

Early Flowering Double Crested Mixed—Grows to a height of about three feet and forms a perfect double bloom, being a unique innovation. Seed sown the latter part of April will easily be in bloom by the Fourth of July and continue until frost. Pkt. 20¢. Oz. \$3.50.

Cypress Vine—A graceful twining annual climber with delicate fern-like foliage. Is of very rapid growth. Soak seed for a few hours in warm water before planting. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Dahlia—Few people know that Dahlias may be easily grown from seed and will bloom the first year. Plant in a shallow box or pan early in March or April and transplant as their growth demands, keeping the soil moderately moist.

When all danger from frost is passed plant in the open garden. The blooms will be just as wonderful as though they were grown from tubers. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.

Daisy (See Shasta Daisy).

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)—Sow seed in the open border either in early spring or late fall so germination may take place in the spring. The blossoms are slightly larger than the ordinary larkspur. Ours is a charming mixture containing all the bright and delicate shades. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 30¢.

Devil-in-the-Bush (See Nigella).

Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)—Long stemmed lavender flowers. A constant bloomer and not at all difficult in culture although somewhat slow to germinate. Must be sown in May in partial shade where it is to remain. A very lovely blossom for the garden. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. \$1.50.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white, spotted and mottled lightly inside the blossom. Grows usually about four feet high and thrives best in cool, shady locations. Will bloom the second year from seed. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 30¢.

Dolicha (Hyacinth Bean)—Rapid growing annual climber, flowering freely in clusters of pea-shaped blossoms. Dainty and delicate fragrance. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Escholtzia (California Poppy)—A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.

Everlasting (See Acrolinium, Celosis Childsii, Cockscomb, Helichrysium, Rhodantus, Xernathemum)



Marigold



Double Fringed Petunia

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

Floss Flower (See *Artemesia*).

Forget-me-Not (See *Myosotis*).

Four O'Clock (See *Marvel of Peru*).

Foxglove (See *Digitalis*).

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—Brightly colored flowers, red and yellow predominating. Of easy culture, sow where they are to remain. The large handsome heads of double quilled flowers make a veritable blanket on the ground. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Godetia—A very attractive flower deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear neat, globular, showy flowers of lasting texture in many rich and varied colors. Oddly enough they do best in a rather poor soil. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 60¢.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)—Graceful little plants of fairy-like growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases although they make a splendid show as a border plant. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Hardy Larkspur (See *Delphinium*).

Helichrysium—A gorgeous everlasting flower of rich hues. An ornament to the garden while growing and highly prized for winter decoration in durable bouquets. Gather the blossoms when partially unfolded and suspend with the heads downward in a cool place. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 60¢.

Heliotrope—Always a favorite for its delightful fragrance and duration of bloom, flowering equally well outside in the summer and in pots indoors during the winter. Seed sown in the spring make fine bedding plants and is as easy to grow as Verbena. Our mixture ranges in shade from lilac to a deep purple, almost black. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. \$2.50.

Hollyhock—A hardy perennial of upright stately growth five to eight feet high. If sown early in the spring will bloom the same year. Sow in seed beds and transplant. Our mixture contains maroon, scarlet, rose, pink, yellow and white. The Hollyhock is a splendid old-fashioned flower and every home garden should have some. **Single**—Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 60¢. **Double**—Pkt. 10¢. Oz. \$1.00.

Hyacinth Bean (See *Dolicha*).

Ice Plant—A valuable plant for covering rocks, banks, old walls, ruins, etc., as well as for sunny borders. The foliage is very ornamental, being covered with little, glittering ice-like globules or excrescences and is much prized for garnishing. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Kochia (Mexican Fire Bush)—A new annual which has rapidly come into prominence. Grows about two and one-half feet tall and resembles a closely trimmed balsam fir. The bush is compact and close, and of a pleasing light green color. In early autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood red and is most attractive. Easy to grow and an ornament to any lawn or garden. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Lady's Slipper (See *Balsam*).

Larkspur—Long spikes of exquisite flowers which add a marvelous touch of beauty to any garden. They are very easily grown and we know of nothing which will produce a finer show. Our mixture contains the lustrous carmine, light and dark blues, rose, lilac and pure white. Do not fail to have larkspurs in your garden. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Love-in-a-Puff (See *Balloon Vine*).

Love-in-a-Mist (See *Nigella*).

Marigold—When other bedding plants are past their prime Marigolds offer a wealth of color which is simply invaluable. We offer the following varieties. The tall will grow about five feet, the dwarf about 10 to 15 inches.

French Dwarf—Smaller blossoms than the African but the colors and markings are more interesting, some being elegantly spotted and striped. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.

African Tall—Large self-colored blossoms on tall plants. Very fine mixtures of bright hues of orange and lemon color. These mixtures will produce both single and double flowers. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.

Eldorado—Most gorgeous of all Marigolds. Dwarf in habits. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 75¢.



Kochia or Mexican Fire Bush



Double Crested Cosmos

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

Marvel of Peru (Four O'Clock)—One of the most brilliant of all border plants. Its gorgeous blossoms which open in the morning and the evening rival anything in the garden and the ease with which it grows makes it one of the finest of all border plants. About 2 feet in height. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Mesembryanthemum (See Ice Plant).

Mexican Fire Bush (See Kochia).

Mignonette—This fragrant little plant of unassuming mien deserves a place in every garden. One of its principal uses is for cutting and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor. Foliage is a rich green dotted with dainty blossoms of delicate colors. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Morning Glory (Convolvus)—The Morning Glory is too well known to need description and there is no better climbing vine known. From our mixture of pure Japanese morning glory the gardener can be sure of a large number of bright colored, delicately tinted flowers. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)—One of the daintiest and most delicate of all flowers. Is quite hardy and will succeed best in rich, moist soils. The Forget-Me-Not is excellent for borders and is very effective in masses. The plants are quite early and reach a height of about six inches. Our mixture ranges from light blue to a deep purple. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Nicotina—One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The blossoms are shaped much like a Petunia but with a longer tube and will open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume. The colors are varied although the brighter shades predominate in our mixture. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 30¢.

Nigella (Love-In-A-Mist or Devil-in-the-Bush)—A compact free-flowering annual bedding plant with finely-cut, feathery foliage and curious seed pods. Of the easiest culture. In its foliage nestle hundreds of lovely double bright-blue flowers one and one-half inches across. Plant is about two feet high and the seed may be sown in the earliest spring. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Pansy—The gem of the garden. Pansies thrive best in a moist shady location and in rich loamy soil. Seed should be sown in the autumn for early spring blossoms or can be sown early in the year for good flowers late in the season. The plants must be transplanted twice to get the finest flowers,—once from the seed box to a chosen bed and again to the open garden. This is important if large sized pansies are desired. We offer two varieties.

Superb Mixture—Very attractive combinations. Medium size. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.

Giant Tremardeau—Large flowering type called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. \$1.50.

Petunia—For freedom of bloom, variety of color and effectiveness petunias have no equal. If only a little care is bestowed on them they will produce their handsome sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors the entire season. The weaker seedlings produce the finest flowers.

Choice Mixed—Fine, splendidly-colored blooms. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.



Pansy



Splendens Salvia

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

Hybrid Mixed—Large-flowering double Petunias. A wonderful type of compact free flowering plants. Only a certain percentage of doubles may be produced from seed due to the hybridization, but the remainder grow to large and choice singles. Generous packet 20¢. Oz. \$1.25.

Fringed—A beautiful deep-throated new strain with flowers that are exquisitely ruffled and fringed. The finest strain in existence. 250 seeds 25¢. To everyone who loves fine flowers, we recommend this sort.

Pheasant's Eye (See Adonis).

Phlox Drummondii—One of the most satisfactory of all annual bedding plants because it blooms over so long a time. Annual-growing from six inches to one foot high and bearing beautiful and brilliantly colored clusters. Sow seed in the fall for early flowers. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.

Pinks—Small flowers of most brilliant colors. If sowed in the early spring will bloom freely all summer. The seed offered is the choicest double mixed. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.

Poor Man's Orchid (See Schizanthus).

Poppy—The large flowering, flaming crimson sort. Very showy and attractive.

Shirley—The most beautiful of all the poppies, having soft hairy foliage and an immense variety of single blossoms in white, pink, apricot and shades of red and scarlet. The petals are very dainty and look as if made from crepe paper. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢.

Oriental—The huge flaming crimson sort. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 75¢.

American Legion—A new single poppy of a dazzling orange-scarlet of enormous size borne on long stout stems. The plants are of very erect robust growth. Pkt. 20¢. Oz. \$1.00.

Portulaca—This plant will grow and bloom profusely in a dry, hot situation where almost any other plant would soon die. Easily transplanted. In sowing mix the seed with dry sand to insure

even distribution. Sow in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed and very soon one of the loveliest of floral carpets will appear. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Rhodanthus (Everlasting)—A charming annual; succeeds best in a light, rich soil and a warm sheltered situation. Valuable for pot culture and as everlasting blossoms. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean)—Stately strong-growing plants, with very ornamental foliage. Attains in one season a height of six or eight feet. Is very desirable as a center for beds of flowers or for backgrounds. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Salpiglossis—The Orchid of hardy annuals. Resembles Petunia, but surpasses it in the brilliant colors displayed. Each flower is veined with a glint of gold and is the only flower which has this odd characteristic. In our opinion this is one of the finest of all flowers and we know that having seen it the flower lover will never be without it. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 75¢.

Salvia—A standard bedding plant which keeps the garden bright all summer. Its best use is as a hedge or border plant for its brilliant color effect. The plant is covered with a number of flower spikes of the most brilliant scarlet.

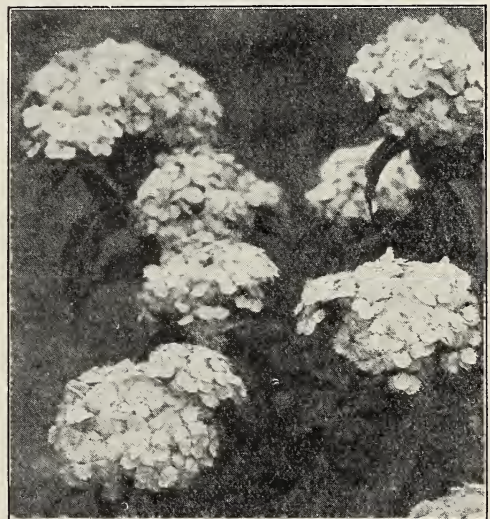
Splendens—The standard variety. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. \$1.50.

Coccinea—Flowering sage. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

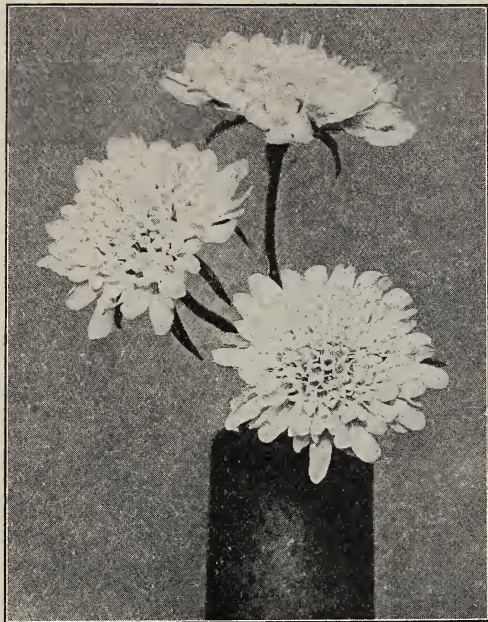
Scabiosa or Mourning Bride—The Pincushion Plant. Soft shades predominate. The blossoms are borne on long slender stems and will produce abundantly from spring until autumn. Especially recommended for cutting. Height three to four feet. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 35¢.

Scarlet Runner—A variety of climbing bean having rich scarlet blossoms and is most used for decorative purposes. The pods are also appreciated as an addition to the vegetable list. Pkt. 10¢. One-half lb. 30¢.

Schizanthus (Poor Man's Orchid)—A very beautiful and interesting plant. Very easy to raise from seed. The plants are exceptionally beautiful when in full bloom and are literally covered with small, orchid-like flowers. Ours is a beautiful large flowered strain composed of many shades of



Sweet William



Scabiosa, or Mourning Bride

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

- pink, rose and amber blotched with gold. The color balance is exquisite. Pkt. 25¢. Oz. \$1.00.
- Shasta Daisy**—Immense blooms with pure white petals and golden centers. Very showy and attractive and yet of easy culture. Sow in late fall or early spring. The Shasta Daisy is noted for its keeping qualities and also as a cut flower. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. \$1.25.
- Silene** (See Catchfly).
- Snapdragon** (See Antirrhinum).
- Summer Fir** (See Artemesia).
- Stock**—Great rosettes of delicate pink, white, red, cream and purple. Will bloom no matter whether it is cold and windy and will give the garden color where it might otherwise be bare. Sow one-eighth inch deep outdoors in spring or indoors in boxes during the winter. One of the most beautiful of all flowers. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.
- Sweet Alyssum** (See Alyssum).
- Sweet William**—A beautiful sweet scented old fashioned perennial. Grows one to two feet high and bears its flowers in clusters at the end of a stiff stem. Grows about one and one-half feet high and makes a beautiful bedding plant. Our stock is particularly brilliant and attractive. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 50¢.
- Sunflower—Mammoth Russian**—The old standard. Pkt. 5¢. Oz. 10¢.
- Double**—Height about four to five feet. The blossoms are masses of brilliant orange-yellow and make a splendid appearance. Pkt. 5¢. Oz. 10¢.
- Touch-Me-Not** (See Balsam).
- Verbena**—Single plants in rich soil will cover a space three or four feet in diameter. Sow seed early and transplant the young seedlings to stand about eighteen inches apart. Very popular for beds, borders, window boxes and undergrowth. The clusters of showy and fragrant flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 60¢.

Wallflower—Easily adapted to pot culture and out of door bedding. The ornamental coloring of their rich reds and yellows and their peculiar sweet fragrance make them a very pleasing flower. Spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers combining many shades and colors. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 40¢.

Wild Cucumber—One of the most rapid and vigorous climbers we have. It is invaluable for covering unsightly places and fences. The small yellow blossom is quite attractive. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢.

Xeranthemum—A small delicately colored everlasting flower. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 60¢.

Zinnia—Elegans—For bouquets and vase work the Zinnia is unsurpassed. Its large bloom, its vivid coloring and its ease of culture make it one of the garden's finest flowers. Our mixture is a selected strain. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 75¢.

Giant Double Flowering—Needs no introduction to our old customers. The individual blooms often measure five inches in diameter and the plants are in continuous flower from late spring until well into the fall. Can be grown from seed with a minimum amount of trouble. Pkt. 15¢. Oz. \$1.25.

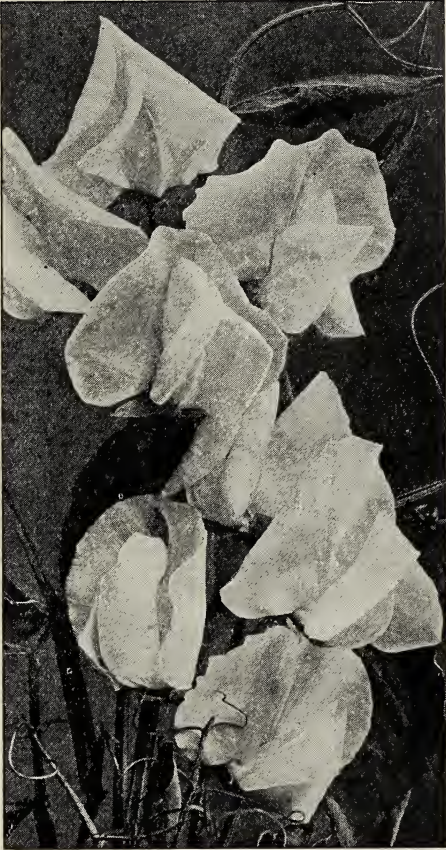
Dahlia Flowered—Our giant Double Zinnia met with such instantaneous approval last season that we are this year listing the Dahlia Flowered. These flowers, when in full bloom, often measure four inches in depth and six inches in diameter. The flowers differ from other Zinnias in the way the petals turn in toward the center which gives each flower a deep instead of a flat appearance. Each separate petal is cupped upward. The colors range from various shades of yellow and orange through pink, rose and crimson to purple. We consider this one of the finest of all the flowers we handle. Generous packet 25¢. Oz. \$3.00.



Giant Double Zinnia

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas—The best known and the best loved of all flowers. Its incomparable beauty, its great variety of colors and its infinite possibilities make it the finest flower for home gardens. For



Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS—Continued

decoration in the garden or for bouquets in the house, Sweet Peas are unsurpassed. They are easy to grow and responsive to good treatment and no one should be without them. To get the finest results follow the following directions. Sow as early as possible in a rich mellow soil. Manure or fertilizer should be thoroughly spaded in. Make a trench three inches deep, sow the seed in the bottom and cover only one inch at first. As the plants grow gradually cultivate more soil in about the sprouts. When the plants are still small put up some brush or a trellis for them to grow on. During dry weather water thoroughly once a week and keep the seed pods picked off. One ounce of seed will sow 20 to 25 feet of row, the seeds dropped one-half inch apart. One packet contains about 50-60 seeds.

Spencer Types—The newer race or type of Sweet Peas with extra large flowers sometimes double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. Many of the Spencers have wavy and flute-edged petals which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance. Sweet Pea lovers and specialists who want to grow the largest and most beautiful blooms plant Spencers. All packets 10¢. Oz. 30¢. ¼ lb. \$1.00.

Florence Nightingale—Dainty lavender shade.

Blanche Ferry—Delicate pink and white mixture.

Countess—Very large open form, long stems. Pink and white.

Primrose—Cream or primrose yellow. Strong, profuse bloomer.

Wedgewood—Bright silvery azure blue.

King Edward—Brilliant crimson-scarlet.

Royal Purple—Rich warm Royal purple.

King—Beautiful white flowers of enormous size.

Mixed—Contains all of the above colors and some few others of very pleasing shades. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 25¢. ¼ lb. 75¢. 1 lb. \$2.50.

Grandiflora—The common type which has been so popular for years. This type produces more flowers and stands more indifferent treatment far better than the Spencers but the flowers are not as large and the stems are not as long.

Blanche Ferry Extra Early—Pink and white.

Black Knight—Deep maroon.

Countess of Radnor—Lavender.

Dorothy Eckford—Finest pure white.

Duke of Westminster—Purple.

Janet Scott—Pure pink.

King Edward VII—Deep red.

Lord Nelson—Blue.

Lottie Eckford—Lilac, changing to blue.

Mrs. Kenyon—Yellow.

Choice Mixed Colors—Our mixture of colors contains all the new and best sorts, as well as every known color and shade, and is the most beautiful blend of colorings to be found in any mixture. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 15¢. ¼ lb. 40¢.

NASTURTITIUM

Nasturtiums—These may be termed everybody's flower. No flower garden is complete without them. They furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom throughout the season. Sow in any good garden soil when leaves are well out on the trees; when well up thin out the tall sorts to six inches, the dwarf to ten inches. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before as in our mixtures; the product of the

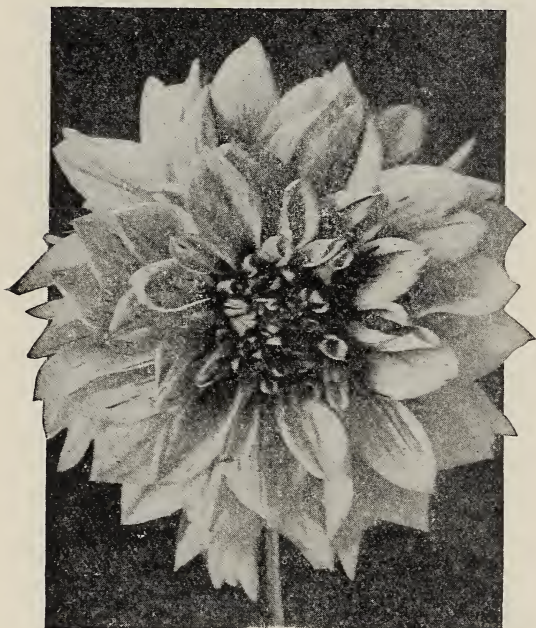


Tall Mixed Nasturtium

NASTURTIIUM—Continued

great California Nasturtium specialists. Hot weather has no injurious effect and more and larger flowers are produced on thin soils, very rich soil tending to make rank leaf growth. It is doubtful, if among the plants classed as annuals, there is one which combines ease of culture, beautiful flowers of vivid and showy colors and profusion of bloom from early summer until frost as Nasturtiums. We offer the following splendid mixtures:

- Tall**—A climbing variety to cover unsightly walls, stumps, rocks, etc., and turn them into things of beauty. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢. 1 lb. 75¢.
- Dwarf**—Will grown six inches to one foot. Only large flowering varieties in this mixture. Pkt. 10¢. Oz. 20¢. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40¢. 1 lb. 75¢.



Dahlia

DAHLIA

There are few flowers that compare with the Dahlia in charming diversity of form and wide range of beautiful color and shades and no other surpasses it for autumn display. The roots are tender and easily injured by frost. They should be set out, after all danger of frost, about three feet apart in deeply-dug, well-drained soil. A stiff clay should be avoided as the early shoots are rather tender and cannot pierce a too heavy crust. Place the roots horizontally in the ground, covering about two to three inches deep and water well during dry weather. The plants should be supported by stakes and if larger and stronger blossoms are desired pluck off a few of the buds. Dig just before the heavy frosts in the fall and store during the winter in a cool cellar where they will not freeze.

Dahlias are sent by parcel post prepaid.

CACTUS DAHLIA

Countess of Lonsdale—Deep salmon-red, one of the best and very free flowering. Should be in every garden. Each 25¢, per dozen \$2.50.

J. H. Jackson—The finest black Cactus Dahlia in existence. An exceptionally satisfactory all-around Dahlia; one of the most prominent for garden decoration; superb as a cut flower and equally good as an exhibition flower. In color a perfectly gorgeous, deep velvety blackish maroon and gigantic in size. Each 30¢, per dozen \$3.00.

Libelle—A very handsome clear, deep rose-purple. Each 20¢, per dozen \$2.00.

Perle De Lyon—A pure white exhibition variety of great value. Petals are nicked or fringed, giving the blossom a unique appearance. Each 30¢, per dozen \$3.00.

PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS

Mme. Van Bystein—A very distinct and new shade, lilac-blue throughout. Plants tall and sturdy, holding blooms well above the foliage. We highly recommend this variety. Each 40¢, per dozen \$4.00.

Mrs. M. W. Crowell—A remarkably sturdy and beautiful orange-yellow variety of steady habit. Very free flowering. Each 25¢, per dozen \$2.50.

Osceola—Tall and sturdy. In color a bright carmine with a ring of golden-yellow at the center. Each 25¢, per dozen \$2.50.

Zeppelin—The incomparable delicacy of this variety has excited great comment. The color is the most beautiful shade of mauve—a very fascinating color. Its perfection of form is one of its greatest features. Each 25¢, per dozen \$2.50.

SINGLE DAHLIA

Achievement—The largest collarette Dahlia in existence—especially distinguished for its perfection and fine qualities. The flower is a clear, rich velvety maroon with beautiful snowy white collarette overlaid with a delicate shade of pinkish-crimson. The remarkable contrast of its shading and its ideal form and profusion make it one of the finest Dahlias in existence. Each 30¢, per dozen \$3.00.

Rose Pink Century—A rosy pink shade. Large, and without doubt, the finest of its color. Each 25¢, per dozen \$2.50.



Gladioli

DAHLIA—Continued

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Jack Rose—The same shade as the rose. Exceedingly large and free flowering. Flowers early and during the hot weather, the color is likely to burn somewhat. Each 25¢, per dozen \$2.50.

Le Grand Manitou—Pure white, artistically striped, splashed and blotched deep violet purple. Occasionally it bears a solid purple-colored flower. Each 35¢, per dozen \$3.50.

Mina Burgel—One of the finest varieties to date—a champion variety, producing flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty; the best in existence. Color—a glowing and most brilliant scarlet. The flowers are of perfect Decorative type and are borne on long wiry stems well above the foliage. Attracts universal attention. Each 40¢, per dozen \$4.00.

Princess Juliana—A perfect exhibition flower, ideal for garden decoration and unsurpassed for cutting. The finest and best of all white Decorative Dahlias. Each 30¢, per dozen \$3.00.

SHOW DAHLIAS

American Beauty—The flowers are of gigantic size and are produced on long, heavy stems well above the foliage. The color of this acquisition is a gorgeous wine-crimson. Each 30¢, per dozen \$3.00.

Maude Adams—This wonderful acquisition is unsurpassed in every respect. The color is a pure snowy white very effectively overlaid with a clear, delicate pink. We consider this to be the finest of the show type dahlias. Each 30¢, per dozen \$3.00.

GLADIOLI

The Gladioli is one of the most decorative plants in the garden and as a cut flower lends itself readily to any arrangement. If the spikes are cut when the lowest flower is in bloom, the others will open in succession and remain fresh a week or more. No flower is more justly in public favor than the Gladiolus.

Gladioli will thrive in any good soil except a stiff clay. Dig the row or bed eight to ten inches deep and then spread a liberal amount of good fertilizer in the bottom of the row or bed and rake in thoroughly before planting the bulbs. Avoid rank manure as this has a tendency to rot the bulb. Stable dressing can be used if applied properly but it must be put at the bottom and covered thoroughly. Plant the bulbs six to eight inches apart, having the sprouts facing upward and cover about four inches deep. Cultivate frequently until they begin to flower.

Gladioli will be sent by parcel post prepaid.

America—Universally acknowledged "King of Gladioli," gigantic flowers of clear lavender pink. Each 10¢, per dozen 75¢.

Baron J. Hulot—A rich deep indigo blue. The finest blue to date. Each 10¢, per dozen 75¢.

Crackerjack—Large flowers of velvety dark red, throats spotted with yellow and dark maroon; a most sensational variety. Each 10¢, per dozen, 75¢.

Empress of India—The very finest and nearest to black of any Gladiolus. A valuable novelty of gigantic size and beautiful rich, dark mahogany-red color. Each 10¢, per dozen 75¢.

Independence—Rich, clear, deep pink, with throat markings of dark red. A very tall and strong grower. Each 10¢, per dozen 75¢.

Le Marechal Foch—One of the earliest and largest Gladioli grown. A charming shade of light pink without any shadings. Each 15¢, per dozen \$1.50.

Meadowvale—One of the purest of whites without a shade of color, except in the throat, where there is a touch of vivid crimson making a very handsome effect. Each 10¢, per dozen 75¢.

Mrs. Francis King—A pleasing shade of light scarlet. Flowers are large and well arranged on a long spike. One of the best in existence. Each 10¢, per dozen 75¢.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr.—A most exquisite salmon-pink with a very conspicuous blood-red blotch in the throat on the lower petals. Each 10¢, per dozen \$1.00.

Mrs. Watt—A glowing wine-crimson in color. A very new and distinct novelty. No gardener should be without this choice new sort. Each 15¢, per dozen \$1.50.

Novelty—A beautiful light salmon color with orange-yellow throat, the whole being mottled with crimson. Each 10¢, per dozen 75¢.

Peace—A wonderful white with an attractive stripe of glistening carmine through the center of each lower petal. The noblest white Gladiolus. Each 10¢, per dozen 75¢.

War—The largest of all Gladioli, showing from four to six open flowers at one time. Deep blood-red, shading to crimson. Each 20¢, per dozen \$2.00.

Schwaben—A pure canary yellow; the throat blotched with brilliant brownish-carmine. A most unique and attractive effect. Each 15¢, per dozen \$1.50.

SWEET HERBS

Every garden should have a few good herbs. They are easily grown and are always pleasant and desirable for flavoring, garnishing, perfuming and medicinal purposes. A small space will furnish all the herbs needed in any family.

Culture—The culture is very simple. Make a little seed bed in the early spring and set the plants out as soon as they are large enough. The herbs should be harvested on a day just before they come into bloom and dried quickly. They may be hung in a dry, cool loft or garret until they are needed for use.

All packets, 10c. each

Anise—Used for flavoring. Oz. 25¢.

Balm—Very fragrant leaves. Oz. 25¢.

Basil, Sweet—For flavoring soups, stews, etc. Oz. 25¢.

Basilicone—An Italian herb. Oz. 25¢.

Caraway—For flavoring bread and pastry. Oz. 25¢.

Coriander—Seeds used for flavoring. Oz. 25¢.

Dill—For pickling with cucumbers. Oz. 20¢, ¼ lb. 40¢.

Fennel—Bulbs formed above ground. Used in fish sauces, etc. Oz. 20¢.

Lavender—Very fragrant leaves. Oz. 25¢.

Marjoram, Sweet—Good for seasoning. Oz. 20¢.

Rosemary—Leaves very fragrant. Oz. 30¢.

Sage—For seasoning, dressing and for tea. Oz. 50¢.

Summer Savory—For flavoring soups and stews. Oz. 30¢.

Thyme—For seasoning and medicinal purposes. Oz. 50¢.

Wormwood—High medicinal qualities. Good for poultry. Oz. 50¢.

FARM^oGERM and HUMOGERM

INOCULATING CULTURES

THAT INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION AND GREATLY IMPROVE THE SOIL

Crop and soil experts agree that for best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it will pay all farmers to inoculate all legumes, even where they are at present successfully grown. The cost is trivial when compared with the profit it will bring you. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches and other plants that grow their seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot away in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil for future crops of corn, grain and fruits.

CULTURES AS YOU WANT THEM

Inoculating bacteria may be carried in two ways—on jelly media or on soil media, and we offer what we consider the best of each kind. FARMOGERM has long been recognized as the most virile and biggest result-producing culture on the market. It is in bottles, nitrogen-free jelly media, patented ventilating stopper, guaranteeing it to be fresh, on the acre basis. HUMOGERM contains the high-bred FARMOGERM bacteria carried in a specially prepared humus soil media. It is sold in cans on bushel basis. Both are easy to apply; directions on each package; either will give thorough inoculation.

Specify the kind of seed you wish to inoculate. Order Farmogerm by the acre; Humogerm by the bushel of seed to be planted—and if planting more than one bushel to the acre, the one bushel size contains sufficient inoculation for the amount of seed planted on one acre.

PRICES

FARMOGERM—Acre Basis		HUMOGERM—Bushel Basis	
1-acre size.....	\$1.00	¼-bushel size.....	\$0.35
3-acre size.....	2.50	½-bushel size.....	.60
12-acre size.....	9.00	1-bushel size.....	1.00
Garden size, for peas, beans and sweet peas.....	.50	2½-bushel size.....	2.25
		Garden size, for peas, beans and sweet peas.....	.25

STIM - U - PLANT

Plant Stimulant Tablet
Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.

AN ALL-THE-YEAR FERTILIZER FOR GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS

MAKE YOUR GARDEN A WONDER GARDEN.

It is easy. Market growers know the secret. Follow it and you will have the largest crops of fruits and vegetables, and an abundance of the largest and sweetest-scented flowers of the most intense and vivid colors

Here is the secret:

Science has produced a tablet that is rich in plant food, containing 11 per cent Nitrogen, 12 per cent Phosphoric Acid and 15 per cent Potash, and it is odorless and clean. Compare this analysis with that of any other fertilizer.

Each tablet contains highly concentrated, immediately available plant food and enables the grower to control the development of plants. They increase production, heighten color and improve quality. Their use is highly profitable.

Simply insert tablets in the soil. Or, four tablets dissolved in a gallon of water is the solution used. Do not spray on the foliage.

A tablet every two weeks—until three or four have been used—will make cucumbers, squash and melons fairly jump.

In hills, for other plants than vines, use one tablet to each hill.

For crops in drills, use one tablet to each foot of row.

In flower-beds and borders, place tablets one foot apart.

Fine also for coldframes, hotbeds, greenhouse benches and pot plants.

Dahlias will be greatly benefited by inserting 2 or 3 tablets in the ground in a radius about 4 inches from stem.

Gladioli are greatly improved by inserting the tablets 3 or 4 inches apart along the row, or one near each plant.

For velvety lawns use dissolved in water, at rate of one or two tablets to the gallon.

For ferns, hyacinths, geraniums—all potted plants—in 6-inch pots or smaller, insert half a tablet in soil approximately every

ten days at first, then as plant needs it; larger pots, 1 tablet; bush shrubs, in buckets, 2 tablets.

For peonies and iris to do their best, these little tablets should be set in along the rows or around the plants.

For roses, place two or three tablets in soil every ten days or two weeks during period you wish to stimulate them. The effect will be immediate.

Tomatoes—tablet or liquid application will cause vines to hold more blossoms for development and improve quality and quantity of fruit.

STIM-U-PLANT Tablets are packed in four sizes: Directions with each package.

Trial Size, 15 cents, containing 10 Tablets Medium Size, 75 cents, containing 100 Tablets.

Small Size, 25 cents, containing 30 Tablets Large Size, \$3.50 containing 1,000 Tablets.

SPRAY-TABS BORDEAUX-ARSENATE TABLETS Insecticide and Fungicide Combined.

PERFECT SPRAY MATERIALS IN TABLET FORM—Safe—Economical—Convenient

Never before has the gardener and plant grower had the advantage of a combined insecticide and fungicide in tablet form. It eliminates much of the danger and risk which come to children, birds and stock from the ordinary loose powders and poisons.

Use Complete Spray and Reduce Spraying Costs

When you apply insecticide and fungicide in one operation you save much time, labor and money. There is a saving in amount of materials used and an elimination of waste of unused portions when you use tablets and get a uniform solution always.

Spray-Tabs Are Accurate

These tablets are made carefully according to an exact formula and there is no variation or guesswork. They are great protection for roses, flowers and shrubs.

Easy to Use

Five SPRAY-TABS to a pint of water makes the correct solution for spraying vegetables and truck crops such as potatoes, beets, beans and similar hardy plants. For tomatoes, vine crops and other tender vegetables use four tablets to one pint of water.

If the solution is applied at intervals of ten days or two weeks during the first half of crop life much injury by leaf-chewing insects and fungi will be avoided.

SPRAY-TABS are packed in one size—30 cts.



Seed Order for CHAS. C. HART SEED CO.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

1925

Date _____ Enclosed find following amount:

Name _____ P. O. Money Order _____

Post Office _____ Express Money Order _____

Express Office _____ Draft _____

Freight Station _____ Check _____

County _____ Cash _____

State _____ R. F. D. No. _____ Stamps _____

Send Seeds by _____ Postage Enclosed _____

STATE WHETHER WANTED BY MAIL, EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Order Filled By _____ Date _____

Shipped _____ *Postage* _____

IF OUT OF VARIETY ORDERED HAVE WE YOUR PERMISSION TO SUBSTITUTE EQUAL OR BETTER IN NEAREST WE CAN SUPPLY?

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Bush.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pkts.
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Price

Amount

Carried forward,

[illegible]

We would like to send our Seed Catalogue to a few of your friends who buy Seed. Will you please write their names in the spaces below, and send us? We will appreciate the favor.

[illegible]

Quick-and-Sure Pulverized Sheep Manure

Natures Best Fertilizer for Lawns, Flowers, Plants, Greenhouses and the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Berries and Small Fruits.

This is a pure natural manure from the stock yards at Chicago, the best and strongest in fertilizing and enriching elements of all nature's fertilizer, containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in liberal proportions. As a top-dressing for lawns, it has no equal, and there is nothing better for the vegetable and flower garden. It can be applied any time of the year without injury to the plant or foliage. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and healthier than commercial fertilizers or any other manure. For mixing with soil and spreading broadcast on the garden, use one part manure to six parts soil; for making a liquid, use one pound manure to five gallons water; this can be used with safety, daily, if necessary. For top-dressing for an old lawn, about one pound to every 30 square feet should be applied two or three times during the season, preferably just before, or after a rain. It will stimulate the grass, in fact make a new lawn of it.

Analysis: Nitrogen 1.23%. Equivalent to Ammonia 1.50%. Total Phos. Acid 1.00%. Potash 2.50%.

Prices: 5 lbs. 35¢., 10 lbs. 60¢., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.00, 5 Bags \$14.00, ½ Ton \$24.00, 1 Ton \$43.00.

If more than One Ton is wanted, write for prices.

USEFUL TABLES

Quantity of Seed Usually Sown Per Acre

Barley, broadcast.....2 to 3 bus.
Beans, dwarf, in drills.....1½ bus.
Beans, pole, in hills.....20 to 30 qts.
Beets, in drills.....5 to 6 lbs.
Buckwheat.....1 bus.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant..6 oz.
Carrot, in drills.....3 to 4 lbs.
Clover, red alone.....15 to 20 lbs.
Clover, white alone.....12 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Alsike, alone.....8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, or Alfalfa.....20 lbs.
Corn, in hills.....8 to 10 qts.
Corn, for soiling.....3 bus.
Cucumber, in hills.....3 lbs.
Grass, Kentucky Blue.....30 lbs.

Grass, Orchard.....3 bus.
Grass, English Rye.....2 bus.
Grass, Fowl Meadow.....2 bus.
Grass, Red Top, in chaff.....3 bus.
Grass, Red Top, recleaned 10 to 12 lbs.
Grass, Timothy.....1 bus.
Grass, Hungarian.....1 bus.
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....3 bus.
Melon, Musk, in hills.....3 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills.....4 to 5 lbs.
Millet, Common, broadcast...1 bus.
Oats, broadcast.....2 to 3 bus.
Onion, in drills.....4 to 5 lbs.
Onions, for set, in drills.....50 lbs.
Onion Sets, in drills.....6 to 12 bus.

Parsnips, in drills.....5 to 6 lbs.
Peas, in drills.....1½ bus.
Peas, broadcast.....3 bus.
Potato, (cut tubers).....10 bus.
Pumpkin, in hills.....4 to 6 lbs.
Radish, in drills.....8 to 10 lbs.
Rye, broadcast.....1 to 1½ bus.
Spinach, in drills.....8 to 12 lbs.
Squash (bush varieties)...4 to 6 lbs.
Squash (running varieties).4 to 6 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant.....¼ lb.
Turnip, in drills.....1 lb.
Turnip, broadcast.....1 lb.
Wheat, broadcast.....2 bus.

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, Number of Hills or Length of Drills

Asparagus.....1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill
Beet.....1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beans, dwarf...1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill
Beans, pole.....1 qt. to 100 hills
Carrot.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cabbage.....1 oz. to 2000 plants
Cauliflower.....1 oz. to 2000 plants
Celery.....1 oz. to 4000 plants
Cucumber.....1 oz. to 50 hills
Corn.....1 qt. to 200 hills
Dandelion.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

Egg Plant.....1 oz. to 1000 plants
Endive.....1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Leek.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Lettuce.....1 oz. to 3000 plants
Melon, Water.....1 oz. to 15 hills
Melon, Musk.....1 oz. to 80 hills
Okra.....1 oz. to 40 ft. of drill
Onion.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Onion Sets, small, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill
Parsley.....1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill
Parsnips.....1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill

Peas.....1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill
Pepper.....1 oz. to 2000 plants
Pumpkin.....1 oz. to 15 hills
Radish.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Salsify.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Spinach.....1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Squash, Early.....1 oz. to 40 hills
Squash, Running.....1 oz. to 10 hills
Tomato.....1 oz. to 1200 plants
Turnip.....1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill

Weights of Grass and Field Seeds

Timothy.....per bus., 45 lbs.
Clover, Red.....per bus., 60 lbs.
Clover, White.....per bus., 60 lbs.
Clover, Alsike.....per bus., 60 lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa.....per bus., 60 lbs.
Red Top.....per sack, 50 lbs.
Red Top.....per bus., 10 lbs.
Red Top, Fancy.....per bus., 36 lbs.

Blue Grass.....per bus., 14 lbs.
Blue Grass, Fancy...per bus., 24 lbs.
Fowl Meadow.....per bus., 11 lbs.
Hungarian.....per bus., 48 lbs.
Millet.....per bus., 50 lbs.
Orchard Grass.....per bus., 14 lbs.
Buckwheat.....per bus., 48 lbs.
Barley.....per bus., 48 lbs.

Oats.....per bus., 30 lbs.
Rye.....per bus., 56 lbs.
Wheat.....per bus., 60 lbs.
Beans, White.....per bus., 60 lbs.
Beans, Red Kidney...per bus., 58 lbs.
Corn, Field.....per bus., 56 lbs.
Peas, Canada Field...per bus., 60 lbs.
Peas, Green Wrinkled.per bus., 56 lbs.



HART'S
*Giant Flowering
Zinnias*